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THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

BY GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON, D. C. L.

During the past summer I saw in the cemetery of Richfield Springs, N. Y., the grave of the last, or possibly the next to the last, survivor of the Boston Tea Party, who was born in that city one hundred and sixty-five years ago. I also conversed with several residents of Otsego County, who well remembered the old sailor and soldier of the Revolutionary days. At the time of his death he had reached the remarkable age of one hundred and nine years! He was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, and, after fifty-six years, was removed on Memorial Day of the present year, to Lakeview Cemetery, Richfield Springs, and interred in a portion of the beautiful grounds assigned to the Grand Army of the Republic. A physician who was present at the removal of the remains and tombstone, informed me that the skeleton was found to be quite perfect. The inscription is as follows:

George A. T. Hewes.

One who helped throw the Tea in Boston Harbor, 1773.

Died November 5, 1840, aged 109 years.

This interesting character was the grandson of a Welshman. He was the oldest person who has lived and died in Otsego County. He was the third son of George Hewes and was born at the Bull's Head, an old house that stood on the northwest corner of Congress and Water Streets, Boston, September 25, 1731, and was christened the following March in the Old South

Meeting House. It appears that his education was confined to reading, writing and a moderate amount of arithmetic, and that he was early apprenticed to a shoemaker. Later, in addition to his trade, he also employed himself in farming and fishing, and made several voyages to Nova Scotia and the West Indies. In the various disturbances in Boston from the time of the Stamp Act, it is said that Hewes, who was both excitable and patriotic, was generally concerned. He was, as he frequently related, among the foremost of the Mohawks engaged in the destruction of the tea. Disguised as Indians, a large party including Hewes, Lendall Pitts, and Samuel Sprague, boarded the Dartmouth armed with axes and within the space of three or four hours, three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were broken open and their contents emptied into Boston Harbor. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party," written in 1874, says:

"The waves that wrought a Country's wreck
Have rolled o'er whig and tory;
The Mohawks on the Dartmouth's deck
Still live in song and story.
The waters in the rebel bay
Have kept the tea-leaf savor;
Our old North-Enders in their spray
Still taste a Hyson flavor.
And Freedom's tea-cup still o'erflows,
With ever fresh libations,
To cheat of slumber all her foes,
And cheer the wakening nations!"

Charles Sprague the banker-poet of Boston, was the son of Samuel above mentioned, one of the legitimate Tea Party men. He said his father was very fond of telling the story of how the tea was destroyed, while his mother would sit by and say, "now Mr. Sprague, I wouldn't talk about that." A short time before the poet's death, he gave to Edward Everett Hale the following account of his father's share in the affair, which Dr. Hale has recently contributed to the *Independent*, having written it in his note book at the time:



G R Hewes

The above portrait represents Hewes as he appeared about a year before his death, in November, 1840. Re-drawn from a photograph by Mr. Sidney Wadman for the American Historical Register.

The autograph is from a signature written when he was three score and ten

"The father was, at the time of the Tea Party, the apprentice of one Etheridge, a stonemason. He said that he had gone, that evening or afternoon, to "see the girls." A little boy, Abraham Hewes, afterward well known here got into some trouble in the street, and Sprague went to help him. Being thus called outdoors, he heard the noise of the party at Griffin's wharf, or approaching it, and went down to see what the matter was. Finding what was going on, he went on board one of the ships, and began "staving in" tea-chests with his feet. Almost immediately an "Indian" appeared from the main hatch and without speaking made sign that he needed some disguise. Sprague ran up to the wharf again to a little wooden office, where had been a low chimney, put his hands into the chimney, filled them with soot, and rubbed it over his face. Thus disguised, he went back and worked till the tea was all thrown over. He always supposed that the man who gave him the warning was his own master, Etheridge; but with the true reticence of our race and of the Injun, neither of them ever spoke to each other on the subject. (Etheridge had probably taken the Freemason's oath of secrecy on the matter.)"

When the American Army invested Boston and many patriots were shut up in the city under the vigilant eyes of the enemy, the energetic Hewes was among the number. He, however, soon managed to escape and sought service on the successful New England privateer, "Diamond," Captain Thomas Stacy. Afterward he joined the Army and was stationed for a time at Fishkill on the Hudson and at West Point. Hewes, who was always an honest and truthful fellow, disclaimed the honor of having participated in any important engagement except the battle of Rhode Island in 1778, but took part in several skirmishes, with the Tories of the neutral ground in Westchester County, and was acquainted with Andre's captor's Paulding, Van Wart and Williams. He frequently expressed regret that for some unexplained reason he did not accompany the Army to Virginia, and therefore he was not present at the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown. When mustered out at the close of the war, Hewes returned to Boston and for

many years found employment as a mate on merchant vessels engaged in the West India trade. When war with Great Britain was declared in 1812 he immediately applied for a boatswain's position in the Navy, which he failed to obtain by reason of his advanced years. Later Hewes with unabated ardor, renewed his efforts to go on board the frigate "Constitution," or to join Commodore Perry's Squadron on Lake Erie but again, for the same reason, he was unsuccessful. Although about four score he was exceedingly active and vigorous, which is attested by the fact that he walked from Boston to Quincy and back, having gone there to ask the aid of the venerable ex-President John Adams, to secure him a position in the Navy. In 1816 having finally abandoned the sea, and resided for a time at Attleborough and Wrentham, he removed with his family to Richfield Springs, and for nearly a score of years occupied himself with farming and shoemaking. An old jesting rhyme attributed to Fenimore Cooper who knew honest Hewes, is as follows:—

Old Father Hewes, he makes good shoes,
And sews them well together,
He has no heels but those he steals,
And begs his upper leather.

A venerable lady born in the same year as Gladstone, Holmes, Lincoln and Tennyson, told me that when she first met Hewes in 1820, the occasion being a house raising, she was surprised by seeing an alert and little old man with the cocked hat and faded uniform of a continental soldier, who charmed the young people with the account of the destruction of the tea in Boston in December 1773, and his stories, of battles on land and sea. At that time, added the aged lady, he did not appear to be more than seventy and was perhaps the only man present who did not drink the blackstrap, (a mixture of whiskey and molasses) provided for the festivity. A few years later the same person saw the old soldier in conversation with the novelist cooper, who invited Hewes to his house at Cooperstown, where he was quite a lion at the author's table, for it appears that he was an entertaining talker and had seen

Washington and many of his prominent generals. With Knox and Lincoln from his own State, Hewes was well acquainted. Another lady who attended school in Richfield with one of his granddaughters, said she was always delighted to listen to the old soldier's stories and to see him on the Fourth of July, when he would put on his ancient uniform, shoulder his crutch, like Goldsmith's veteran, and "show how fields were won."

After his wife's death at the age of ninety, Hewes gave up his small house, which is still standing in Richfield, but transferred to an adjacent site, and removed to a neighboring hamlet. Every Saturday for several years he walked into Richfield Springs for the purpose of being present at the Sunday services of the Methodist Church of which he was a member, finding a welcome at the homes of some of his many friends. Owing to this habit he was usually called by the children of the village the "Old Saturday Man." He was invited to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument in June 1825, accompanied by his youngest son. Webster after the delivery of his celebrated oration, shook hands with Hewes, and presented him to Lafayette. This he ever after described as the proudest event of his long life. When he returned from the visit to his native city, he carried back a purse containing five hundred dollars, presented to him by generous citizens of Boston. This sum, with his government pension, rendered his remaining years free from anxiety. The accompanying portrait painted by J. G. Cole, a well known New England artist, during the sojourn of Hewes in Boston when he was ninety-four years of age, is copied from the life size oil picture in the memorial hall of the Old State House. The painting belongs to the Bostonian Society. The second portrait represents Hewes as he appeared about a year before his death in November, 1840. A third picture representing the old Soldier at an earlier period than either of the above, is contained in the little work mentioned in our closing paragraph and is included in Drake's "Tea Leaves," an interesting volume issued in Boston in 1884. The autograph is from a signature written when he was three score and ten.

There is some uncertainty as to whether David Kinneson who survived Hewes, was, as claimed by some authorities, one of the legitimate one hundred and thirteen members of the Boston Tea Party. The claim has been disputed, as well as his reputed extraordinary age, which is represented as having been one hundred and fifteen years, at the time of his death in Chicago in 1852. There is also some doubt in regard to the exact age of Hewes, as members of his own family disagree on this point. The inscription as we have seen on his tombstone represents him as one hundred and nine, while that on the frame of the portrait bust belonging to the Bostonian Society is as follows, "George Robert Twelves Hewes, member of the Boston Tea Party, died Nov. 5, 1840, aged ninety-eight years." A third statement from the Department of the Interior dated Oct. 15, 1896, gives his age as one hundred and five. The official letter says, "Robert G. T. Hewes a soldier of the Revolution, entered the service in April, 1777, at Providence, R. I., and served three months as a seaman on the private armed vessel "Diamond," commanded by Captain Thomas Stacy; during the cruise a British brig commanded by Captain George Gardiner called the "Live Oak," the "Mary and Joseph," commanded by Captain Patrick Walsh, and a brig commanded by Captain Robert Wallace of the British Navy, were captured. About two months after the expiration of this service he volunteered and served for three months at Slade's Ferry as a private in Captain Caleb Richardson's Company of Colonel Drury's regiment. In 1778, he served three months in Captain Caleb Richardson's company, Colonel Benjamin Hawes's regiment, and participated in the Battle of Rhode Island. In February 1779, he went on a cruise to the West Indies as a seaman on the "Defense," sailing from Boston, and commanded by Captain Samuel Smedley; during this voyage two British ships were captured, bound from London to Jamaica, and "laden principally with munitions of war." He arrived home about the 1st of October, the same year. In 1781, he served three months at West Point as a private in Captain Barney's Company, Colonel Drury's Massachusetts regiment. Hewes was born in

Boston, Mass., in the year 1735, and was residing in that place at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He afterwards resided at Wrentham and Attleborough, Mass., until the year 1816, when he removed to the town of Richfield, Otsego County, New York. In 1832 he was residing there, and applied for a pension, which was allowed at the rate of sixty dollars per annum."

Whether the subject of this paper was the last, or the last but one, of the Tea Party, and whether he was born in 1731, 1735 or 1742, there can be no question that we are indebted to him for the best detailed account that appeared in print of the destruction of the tea in Boston. It is to be seen in a rare little volume published by Harper & Brothers of New York in 1835, entitled, "Traits of the Tea Party, being a memoir of George R. T. Hewes, one of the last of its survivors, with a history of that transaction, by a Bostonian." The anonymous author of this scarce book, who died a few months before Hewes, I was informed by the late Robert C. Winthrop, was Benjamin Bussey Thatcher, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a well-known writer on the subject of the American Revolution and our North American Indians.

New York, December, 1896.

THE DUELLING CUSTOM IN NEW YORK.

BY CHARLES BURR TODD.

Among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan duelling, so far as we can discover, was unknown. But the British conquerors of 1664 introduced it and it soon became the recognized mode among gentlemen of settling quarrels of a personal nature.

A curious instance of this is found in the following excerpt from the *Boston News Letter* of September 12th, 1715.

"On Thursday last Dr. John Livingston was killed in a duel with Mr. Thomas Dongan, who, on Saturday last was tried in the Supreme Court and found guilty of Manslaughter."

As no Dr. John Livingston was then living in New York, and as the only Thomas Dongan discoverable was the famous royal Governor Dongan, whose trial had it occurred, would have been reported in the official records, where none such appears, we are forced to conclude that this item was a *canard* sent to Boston by some ardent republican with the design of injuring Governor Dongan.

But that such a report was sent proves the prevalence of the custom, as counterfeit coin argues the existence of genuine.

The next two notable affairs of the code were limited to challenges only. In the newly formed army of the Revolution in New York, in 1776, were two gallant officers, Captain Talbot and Lieutenant Dunworth. The former was challenged by the latter for uttering certain derogatory remarks on his military services. The challenge was accepted and the day and field appointed: before the affair culminated, however, friends of the parties laid the matter before General Greene, the commanding officer, and he wrote to General Washington for instructions. "I did not wish to know anything about it," he

remarked naively in his letter "but many of the officers know that I know of it, and this perplexes me a little knowing duelling to be against all law both civil and military." Through the good offices of Washington it is said, the quarrel was amicably settled. Two years later, in 1778, occurred the affair between the Earl of Carlisle and the Marquis de Lafayette which became the talk of two continents, and for a time assumed international importance. The Earl of Carlisle was one of the commissioners sent over by England in 1778 to effect a reconciliation with the king's recalcitrant subjects. Failing in this the commissioners addressed a letter to Congress in which they urged their mission, and appealed covertly to the people themselves. The address contained this reference to France.

"They remain astonished at the calamities in which the unhappy people of these colonies continue to be involved from the blind deference which their leaders profess toward a power that has ever showed itself an enemy to all civil and religious liberty, and whose offers, His Majesty's Commissioners must repeat, whatever may be the pretended date and present form of them, were made only in consequence of the plan of accommodation concerted in Great Britain and with a view to prevent the reconciliation proposed, and to prolong this destructive war."

The French officers in the service of Congress were highly indignant at what they termed an insult to their country, and Lafayette, as the highest in rank and against the advice of Washington and Count d'Estaing, sent the Earl a challenge, thereby holding him personally responsible for what had been said in a state document of which the Earl was but a joint author. Carlisle's reply was what might have been expected. He declined "to make private and individual atonement for an act performed with others in discharge of his public duty." Washington it is to be inferred had pointed out that this would be the result, for in a letter written to d'Estaing after the affair, he remarked that he "had omitted neither serious reasoning nor pleasantry to divert the Marquis from a scheme in which he could be so easily foiled without having any credit given him by his antagonist for his generosity and sensibility."

To show how slight a provocation sufficed to precipitate a duel in those days we may cite the affair between Captain

McPherson of the British Forty-second Regiment stationed at New York and Lieutenant Featherstonhaugh of the Ninety-sixth, which occurred in 1777 in New York. The two officers at mess one day fell into a dispute as to the proper way of eating corn on the cob, one contending that it should be eaten from the cob, the other that the grain should be removed from the cob before eating. In the duel which resulted Lieutenant Featherstonhaugh's right arm was shattered and had to be amputated. Several examples of equally trivial causes of duels might be given. Sterne's father for instance fought a duel about a goose. Colonel Montgomery was shot in one concerning a dog. Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant, another gentleman in one concerning an acre of anchovies. One officer was challenged for urging his friend to take another glass of wine.

Duelling at one time was terribly prevalent in the Continental army and robbed the service of some of its best officers. In proof we cite the following extract from a letter written by Lewis Morris Jr. to his father Gen. Lewis Morris.

"The Camp, English Neighbourhood.

August 2d, 1780.

William Alexander Livingston, son of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, was killed in a duel yesterday by Lt: Stakre; and the day before, Captain Peyton of Col. Moglan's Regt., by Adjutant Overton of the same. Fatal business this."

From 1795 to 1825 an epidemic of duelling raged in New York as well as throughout the country. Before proceeding to give details of this, however, mention should be made of a notable affair in 1785, which went no farther than a challenge. When the celebrated John Jay was minister to Spain in 1780, he took into his family a young American named Lewis Littlepage, to whom he advanced money from time to time to meet his necessary expenses. On the return of both to the United States Littlepage failed to pay the debt, whereupon he was sued by Mr. Jay. Littlepage replied with a challenge which caused no little comment, and which Mr. Jay very properly declined with brief reference to the ingratitude of his former protege. In 1786 Littlepage was appointed confidential secre-

tary to the King of Poland, and was later sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia.

There were no further notable duels until we come to the period before referred to, 1795—1825. In nearly all the celebrated affairs of these years the favorite duelling ground was at Weehawken, in New Jersey, opposite the city. Under the cliffs about twenty feet above the Hudson was a grassy shelf six feet wide and about eleven paces long, gained only by scrambling up an almost inaccessible flight of steps. This was the Weehawken duelling ground having much the same relation to dueling in New York that the bloody field of Bladensburg in Maryland did to devotees of the code in Washington. Shaded by a scrawny cedar tree of uncanny aspect, which was standing until 1870, it was accessible only by boat. Two and a half miles below was the then thriving village of Hoboken, and a third of a mile south a little wayside tavern where sometimes the duelists on their way to the ground stopped for breakfast.

The first duel of which we have record fought on this aceldama was that between Colonel Aaron Burr and John B. Church September 2nd, 1799. The cause of this duel, as of most of those subsequently fought here, was the bitter political contest then raging between the adherents of Alexander Hamilton on the one side, and of Aaron Burr on the other. The two men were chiefs of hostile camps, Hamilton of the Federalist and Burr of the Republican. It is difficult to convey to modern readers an idea of the contempt and abhorrence felt by the Federalist of that period for the Republican. He was to him what the Parisian Jacobin was to the Conservatives of France or England — the Gentile, the unclean beast, *anathema maranatha*. No calumny was too gross to be uttered against him, no motive too base to be imputed to him, no epithet too vile to be applied to him. The Republican, it is true, retorted in kind but a careful examination of the newspapers and other mirrors of that day leads one to the conclusion that the Federalists excelled in this peculiar mode of warfare. Burr, it is

known, scorned to attack a rival secretly, and behind his back, with the sword of scandal.

The quarrel between Burr and Church was of a political nature. The latter was Hamilton's brother-in-law. A rumor was then flying about that Burr, while in the Assembly, had sold his legislative influence to the Holland Company for twenty thousand dollars. Church at a dinner party declared his belief in the truth of this rumor, and Burr hearing of it promptly sent him a challenge. The principals with their seconds — a Mr. Hone for Church, Judge Brush of South Carolina for Burr — and a surgeon, met at Weehawken about sunset. After the first fire, which was harmless, Mr. Church offered a satisfactory apology and the parties returned amicably to the city. An incident of the meeting went the round of the clubs and became one of the *bon mots* of the day. The balls for Burr's pistol were too small, and to make them fit snugly it was necessary to wrap them in chamois skin, and oil them to make them slip into the barrel. Leather and grease were placed in the case in which they were kept for this purpose. Burr had advised his second of this before setting out, but after being placed in position he noticed that the Judge was trying in vain to drive in the ramrod of his pistol with a stone, and suspected that he had forgotten to apply the grease and that the ball had stuck. On the pistol's being handed to him, with his usual self-possession, he drew the ramrod and showed the Judge that the ball had not been driven home. "I know it," said the latter, wiping the perspiration from his brow, "I forgot to grease the leather: but you see your man is waiting; just take a crack at him and I'll grease the next."

The next affair of note at Weehawken convulsed society, and brought sorrow to one of the most distinguished families in the city — the duel November 23, 1801, between George C. Eacker, a young lawyer of New York, and Philip Hamilton, eldest son of Alexander Hamilton, in which young Hamilton was killed. Eacker was a man of great talent and promise and of excellent reputation, a rising man in his profession, an earnest Republican — one of the invincible "Burr legion" which

Colonel Burr had organized in the presidential campaign of the year before to defeat the Federalists. Eacker had delivered in New York July 4, 1801, an oration which elicited the warmest encomiums of all except the Federalists who were very bitter over their national defeat. On the evening of November 20th following, Eacker with Miss Livingston and a party of friends occupied a box at the Park Theatre. Philip Hamilton, then a youth of twenty, with a friend, Stephen Price, probably son of Stephen Price, lessee of the Park Theatre, occupied an adjoining box. The young man, to the natural forwardness of youth, added the partisan bitterness then epidemic in the city, and began making sarcastic and derogatory remarks about Eacker's Fourth of July oration, which were evidently intended for the ear of the young lady. Eacker looked around and saw the young men laughing, but took no further notice of their conduct, seeking by engaging his party in conversation to conceal from them that he was being made the butt of the young men behind.

In the pause before the pantomime, however, the young men intruded into Eacker's box and insulted him so publicly that he was obliged to remonstrate. High words passed between them, and to avoid a public brawl Eacker told them that he lived at 50 Wall Street where he was always to be found. Two challenges were the result, one from Price to Eacker, and a second from Hamilton to Eacker. Eacker and Price met at Weehawken on Sunday, November 22, 1801, at noon.

"After three shots had been exchanged, without effect the seconds interposed and proposed a reconciliation but the principals desired another shot, agreeing that if that proved futile they would shake hands. The fourth shot was of no effect, and the parties accordingly returned to the city in friendship, Price remarking that Eacker was such a lath of a fellow that he might shoot all day to no purpose. About two o'clock on Sunday afternoon young Hamilton learned of the outcome of the affair and sent a challenge to Eacker. They met the next day at Weehawken about three o'clock in the afternoon, Cooper the actor as second for Eacker, and David S. Jones in behalf of Hamilton. After the word was given Hamilton, it is said by advice of his father reserved his fire. Eacker had determined to wait for Hamilton's shot, so that a minute or more elapsed before the pistols were discharged. Both discharges were nearly simultaneous, Eacker's a little in advance and more effective, as the ball from his pistol entered Hamilton's

right side just over the hip, passed through the body and lodged in his left arm. He was taken to the city and died the next morning at five o'clock." *

Eacker was so overcome with horror and remorse that he went into a decline, and died of consumption in 1804. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard on the Vesey street side.

The next duel at Weehawken mentioned in the public prints occurred in December, 1801—a double affair. The *Daily Advertiser* of December 28, 1801, gave this account:

In consequence of a difficulty arising between Mr. John Longstaff and Mr. Oliver Waldron, Jr., of this city, they met on Friday afternoon at Powle's Hook,† accompanied by their seconds, when, after exchanging two shots, the matter was amicably settled: but the seconds, Mr. Augustus Smith and Mr. Archibald M. Cock, having some dispute on account of the ground, they exchanged shots, when the latter received a slight wound in the face. All were less than twenty years of age."

This duel, with others that had preceded it, seems to have aroused the moralists, and particularly the mothers of the city to the fact that an epidemic of dueling was impending, and they hastened to counteract the deadly influence. Thus the *Spectator* of the same date asked the following questions:

First.—What was the cause that gave rise to so serious a mode of settling a difference? Is this the new and fashionable way of honor? or why could it not have been settled without exchanging shots?

Second.—What was the difference between the seconds respecting the ground? And did the eager and fighting appetite of the principals insist on fighting without having the ground settled?

Third.—Did you not fight at 7 o'clock in the evening—and was not the night so dark you could not see each other at ten yards distance?

A mother, too, wrote to complain of the hardship of bearing men children with infinite pain only to see them sacrificed to the modern Moloch of Weehawken. But the custom was too deeply entrenched to be readily eradicated.

[To be continued.]

* Our account is derived from a Republican paper. *The American Citizen and Advertiser*. Vol. II., No. 539.

† A mistake—the duel was at Weehawken.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NEW YORK STATE FORCES, 1812.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY HARMON NOBLE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

21st of April, 1812.

In conformity with instructions from the President of the United States, bearing date on the 15th instant, the Commander-in-chief directs that *thirteen thousand five hundred* of the militia of the State including officers, be forthwith detached from the several brigades thereof, in the following proportions :—

The first Brigade of Infantry					150
"	2d	"	"	"	460
"	3d	"	"	"	580
"	4th	"	"	"	160
"	5th	"	"	"	240
"	6th	"	"	"	180
"	7th	"	"	"	390
"	8th	"	"	"	430
"	9th	"	"	"	330
"	10th	"	"	"	550
"	11th	"	"	"	510
"	12th	"	"	"	430
"	13th	"	"	"	340
"	14th	"	"	"	270
"	15th	"	"	"	350
"	16th	"	"	"	260
"	18th	"	"	"	270
"	19th	"	"	"	270

The 20th Brigade of Infantry,	340
" 21st " " "	160
" 22d " " "	320
" 23d " " "	320
" 24th " " "	300
" 25th " " "	310
" 26th " " "	230
" 27th " " "	270
" 28th " " "	230
" 29th " " "	110
" 30th " " "	310
" 31st " " "	230
" 32d " " "	340
" 33d " " "	290
" 34th " " "	370
" 35th " " "	120
" 36th " " "	50
" 37th " " "	350
" 38th " " "	190
" 39th " " "	210
" 40th " " "	300
	<u>11,700</u>
The first Brigade of Cavalry	235
" 2d " " "	250
" 3d " " "	190
	<u>675</u>
The first Brigade of Artillery	450
" 2d " " "	300
" 3d " " "	375
	<u>1,125</u>

Every division of Infantry may furnish one-tenth of its quota in riflemen, to be properly organized into distinct corps.

The commanding officer of each brigade shall make an equitable apportionment, among the respective corps thereof, of the brigade requisition; and will organize the same into com-

panies and troops ; to the command of which, he is to assign the most respectable, active and enterprising of the captains and subalterns of his brigade. These companies and troops shall be formed into battalions, squadrons and regiments, and the *Majors* thereof, assigned by the General of the division, who is especially charged to select for that service officers of approved capacity and merit. The companies and troops detached and organized are to be arranged in the manner following :—

Those from the 1st Division of Infantry into 3 Regiments

"	"	"	2d	"	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	"	3d	"	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	"	4th	"	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	"	5th	"	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	"	6th	"	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	"	7th	"	"	"	"	3	"
"	"	"	8th	"	"	"	"	2	"
"	"	"	Division of Cavalry				"	1	"

The detachment from the first Brigade of Artillery will be organized into two battalions of three companies each ; one of which battalions will be commanded by Major Robert Swartwout, and the other by Major John Bleecker ; the senior of whom will furnish a muster roll, and inspection return of the said detachment to the Adjutant General ; and will report to the officer of the United States commanding the harbor of New York. The detachment from the second brigade of Artillery will be organized into one battalion of four companies, to the command of which, one Major of that Brigade will be assigned by the Major General.

Should any other Company or Corps of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry or Riflemen volunteer as part of the detachment ; such company or corps will continue to be commanded in the detachment, by the officers under, and with whom the said company or corps shall volunteer.

Companies and troops shall consist as nearly as may be practicable of *seventy-five men each officers included* ; four of these constitute a battalion, or squadron. A regiment of

Infantry or Artillery is to comprise two battalions; and a regiment of cavalry two squadrons.

The detachments hereby required to be drawn out from the militia, are in every respect to be organized, armed and equipped according to law and for actual service; and will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. And wherever the detachment and organization have been effected, the respective corps are to be exercised by the officers assigned to command them; but are not to remain imbodied or considered in active service, until by subsequent orders they shall be commanded to take the field.

Immediately after the general order shall have been received by the commanding officers of divisions and brigades, they will proceed to execute it. And as soon as the various detachments herein mentioned, have been duly organized into companies and troops, the commandants thereof are to make out and deliver correct *muster rolls* and inspection returns of the same, to the officer assigned to the command of the regiment, into which these companies and troops shall have been formed; and the officer commanding every such regiment, shall immediately thereafter transmit an accurate *inspection return* thereof, and exact copies of the said *muster rolls* to the Adjutant General's office at the CAPITOL in the City of Albany.

The commander-in-chief confiding in the known zeal intelligence and public spirit of the militia, cherishes a confident expectation, that both officers and soldiers will cheerfully emulate each other in tendering their voluntary services to defend their country, and in promptly carrying this order into full effect.

By order of the Commander-in-chief

WM. PAULDING, JR.,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF NEW YORK

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ALBANY, June 15, 1812.

Major General Stevens having assigned Major Samuel Slee to command the battalion of artillery detached from the second brigade and Major Peter C. Fox to the command of the battalion detached from the third brigade of his division pursuant to general orders of the 21st day of April last, the said battalions are hereby formed into a regiment and the following field and staff officers assigned to a command therein:

Stephen Thorn of Granville, Washington County, Lt. Col. Commandant.

Peter C. Fox of Palatine Montgomery County, 1st Major.

Samuel Slee of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, 2d Major.

Francis Adincourt of Troy, Rensselaer County, Adjutant.

John McLean, Jr., of the City of Albany, Quarter Master.

Clement Moore of the City of New York, Paymaster.

Samuel Rowley of Granville, Washington County, Chaplain.

Jonathan Hedges of Newburgh, Orange County, Surgeon.

Josephus B. Stewart of the City of Albany, Surgeons Mate.

Lieut. Col. Thorn is required to cause Muster Rolls, and Inspection Returns of the said detached regiment to be immediately communicated to the Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

WM. PAULDING, JR.,

Adjutant General.

Tompkins Papers, Vol. XI. General Orders, p. 255.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ALBANY, June 15, 1812.

The Cavalry detached in conformity to general orders of the 21st day of April last were formed by the Major General of that corps into three squadrons to compose a regiment, to which the following officers are hereby attached.

George D. Wickham of Goshen, Orange County, Lt. Col. Commandant.

James Warner of the City of New York }
 Theodore Ross of Elizabethtown, Essex County } Majors.
 Septimus Evans of Geneva, Ontario County }
 Henry Arcularius of the City of New York, Adjutant
 Myrtle B. Hitchcock of Kingsbury, Washington County,
 Quarter Master.
 Walter Willis of the City of New York, Paymaster.
 Philip Durjee of Stillwater, Saratoga County, Chaplain.
 Charles Little of Avon, Ontario County, Surgeon.
 Henry White of Yorktown, Westchester County, Surgeons
 Mate.

Lieut. Col. Wickham will cause muster rolls and inspection
 returns, for the said regiment forthwith to be furnished to the
 Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

WM. PAULDING, JR.,

Adjutant General.

Tompkins Papers, Vol. XI., p. 236.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ALBANY, June 18, 1812.

The militia directed by general orders of the 21st day of
 April last, to be detached from brigades and organized into
 regiments are, by order of the Commander-in-chief hereby
 definitely arranged into eight brigades, to be denominated the
 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and two divisions to be
 called the 1st and 2d of the detachment.

The 1st Brigade is composed of the regiments detached
 from Major General Coles' division.

The 2d Brigade is composed of the regiments detached
 from Hathorn's division.

The 3d Brigade is composed of the regiments detached
 from Mooers' division.

The 4th Brigade is composed of the regiments detached
 from Veeder's and Todd's division.

The 5th Brigade is composed of the regiments detached
 from Widrig's division.

The 6th Brigade is composed of the regiments from King's division.

The 7th Brigade is composed of the regiments from Hall's division.

The 8th is composed of the regiment of cavalry organized under the command of Lieut. Col. George D. Wickham, by general orders of the 15th instant; of a regiment of light infantry, and a regiment of riflemen.

The *first* division shall comprise the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and the *second* division the 1st, 2d and 3d brigades, and the regiment or artillery organized under the command of Lieut. Col. Stephen Thorn, by general orders of the 15th instant.

Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany is assigned to the command of the *first*, and Major General Benjamin Mooers of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, to the second division, and the following Brigadier Generals are assigned to the command of the respective brigades.

To the 1st, Gerrard Steddiford of the City of New York.
2d, Reuben Hopkins of Goshen, Orange County.
3d, Micajah Pettit of Queensbury, Washington County.
4th, Richard Dodge of Johnstown, Montgomery County.
5th, Jacob Brown of Brownville, Jefferson County.
6th, Daniel Miller of Homer, Courtlandt County.
7th, William Wadsworth of Genesee, Ontario County.
8th, George McClure of Bath, Steuben County.

The Lieutenant Colonels hereinafter named are assigned in the following manner, to the command of regiments belonging to the preceeding brigades, which regiments shall be numbered from one to twenty inclusive.

To the regiments of the 1st Brigade :

1st, Beekman M. Van Beuren of the City of New York.
2d, Jonas Mapes of the City of New York.
3d, John Ditmas of Jamaica, Queens County.

To the regiments of the 2d Brigade :

4th, Abraham I. Hardenbergh of Shawangunk, Ulster County.

5th, Martin Heermance of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

6th, Abraham Van Wyck of Fishkill, Dutchess County.

To the regiments of the 3d Brigade:

7th, James Green of Argyle, Washington County.

8th, Thomas Miller of Plattsburgh, Clinton County.

9th, Peter I. Vosburgh of Kinderhook, Columbia County.

To the regiments of the 4th Brigade:

10th, John Prior of Greenfield, Saratoga County, and
11th, Calvin Rich of Sharon, Schoharie County are to be
attached to the regiments from General Veeder's division.

12th, John T. Van Dalsen of Coemans, Albany County,
and 13th, Putnam Farrington of Delhi, Delaware County, are
to be attached to the regiments from General Todd's division.

To the regiments of the 5th Brigade:

14th, William Stone of Whitestown, Oneida County.

15th, Thomas B. Benedict of Dekalb, St. Lawrence County.

To the regiments of the 6th Brigade:

16th, Farrand Stranahan of Cooperstown, Otsego County.

17th, Thompson Mead of Norwich, Chenango County.

To the regiments of the 7th Brigade:

18th, Hugh W. Dobbin of Junius, Seneca County.

19th, Henry Bloom of Genoa, Cayuga County.

20th, Peter Allen of Bloomfield, Ontario County.

To the regiments of the 8th Brigade:

The regiment of light infantry, Jeremiah Johnson of Brooklyn, Kings County.

The regiment of riflemen, Francis McClure of the City of New York.

The following Majors have been assigned to the regiments of the 3d Brigade of the detachment:

The Seventh Regiment:

Christian Sackrider of Sandy Hill, Washington County,
1st Major.

Joseph Taylor of Hartford, Washington County, 2d Major.

The Eighth Regiment:

Melancton Smith of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, 1st Major.

Ransom Noble of Essex, Essex County, 2d Major.

The Ninth Regiment:

William Tanner of Hillsdale, Columbia County, 1st Major.

Tisdale Eddy of Rensselaer County, 2d Major.

To the aforesaid detached brigades the commander in chief is pleased to assign the following staff officers:

The First Brigade:

Theophilus Pierce of the City of New York, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Charles Graham of the City of New York, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Second Brigade:

John Dill of Shawangunk, Ulster County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Robert Heart of Orangetown, Rockland County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Third Brigade:

Michael S. Vandercook of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Deane Edson of Essex, County of Essex, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Fourth Brigade:

Moses I. Cantine of Catskill, Greene County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Leonard H. Gansevoort of Northumberland, Saratoga County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Fifth Brigade:

Robert Shoemaker of German Flatts, Herkimer County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Henry Seymour of Pompey, Onondaga County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Sixth Brigade:

Thomas Greenley of Hamilton, Madison County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Nathaniel R. Packard of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Seventh Brigade:

Julius Keyes of Clarence, Niagara County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Henry Wells of Elmira, Tioga County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Eighth Brigade:

Joseph Lord of Caanan, Columbia County, Brigade Major and Inspector.

Jeremiah Anderson of Harison, Westchester County, Brigade Quarter Master.

The Generals of divisions and brigades, are to select their aides-de-camp, and the Lieutenant Colonels their regimental staffs; and every officer commanding a detached regiment shall forthwith transmit to the Adjutant General a *Roster* of the names and places of residence of the field and staff officers, an accurate *inspection return*; and correct copies of the *muster rolls* of the companies and troops thereof; and shall also convey an exact copy of the said *inspection return* to the commander of the brigade to which his corps is attached, who shall immediately thereafter make out an *inspection return* of his brigade and send it to the general of the division that he may in due season transmit to the commander-in-chief, an *inspection return* thereof. And *muster rolls* and *inspection returns* of companies and troops, who have volunteered their services under the Act of Congress of the sixth day of February last, must be promptly transmitted to the Adjutant General, that such corps may be organized and officers assigned, by subsequent orders to command them.

The commanding officer of each division of infantry of the State, shall without delay, indicate to every Lieutenant Colonel, herein named for that purpose, the particular regiment of those detached from the division he is to command, and shall immediately communicate to him the names and places of residence of the Majors, who have been or may be assigned to every such regiment.

The Generals commanding the divisions and brigades of the detachment, will as soon as possible inform the Adjutant

General of the names and places of residence of their respective
Aides-de-Camp.

By order of the Commander-in-chief

WM. PAULDING, JR.,
Adjutant General.

Tompkins Papers, Vol. XI. General Orders, pages 261-266.

A CHIME FROM LIBERTY BELL.

BY MARY POLK WINN.

It was upon what has become our national holiday of rejoicing that "Liberty Bell" gave voice to a nation and with the clarion notes of an angel proclaimed Liberty throughout the land.

With the history of the bell most of us are doubtless acquainted.

In 1752 a bell for the State House was imported from England. Upon the first trial ringing after its arrival, it was found cracked. It was re-cast in 1753 under the direction of Isaac Morris, the then Speaker of the Colonial Assembly. Upon fillets around its crown, cast then twenty-three years before the Continental Congress met in the State House, are these words of Holy Script: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." And that is the bell, the greatest in "English America," which now claims our reverence.

Beneath its shadow representatives from the thirteen colonies assembled as it pealed forth for two hours in prophetic tones that thrilled the hearts of its listeners, "Liberty throughout the land."

The bell, says Hampton L. Carson, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, "was rung upon all occasions of moment after being placed in the belfry of the tower, until it was removed from the city under the direction of Congress after the battle of Brandywine when the British were approaching the city, and carried to Allentown for safety."

Mr. Charles S. Keyser, lawyer and historian, in his pamphlet, "Liberty Bell," says it was conveyed to Allentown with the heavy baggage of the army in a continuous train of seven hundred wagons, guarded by two hundred North Carolina and Virginia troops.

In a diary, kept in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1777, this incident of the journey was preserved, "The wagon which conveyed the State House Bell broke down in the street, and had to be re-loaded." Mr. Charles S. Keyser, in a letter to Colonel Allen J. Polk of Helena, Arkansas says, "The extract is correct, your grandfather, Captain William Polk was in command of the Virginia and North Carolina soldiers, who conveyed the 'Bell' from Trenton where the bell of Christ Church was first taken; the train or baggage wagons went with the bell."

"So great, however," he continues, "is this commendable and patriotic sentiment in reference to 'Liberty Bell', the greatest of our Revolutionary relics, that it is with reluctance that any of the present authorities of this state will acknowledge that any one save a Pennsylvanian has rendered any service in saving or protecting the bell."

It is conceded, however, that the train of baggage wagons that conveyed "Liberty Bell" to a place of safety after the battle of Brandywine were guarded by North Carolina and Virginia troops and that Captain William Polk was in command.*

This young officer William Polk, came of Scotch Irish descent. His father, was a chairman of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and a distinguished officer of the Revolution. "Och aye, Tam Polk, declared independence land syne," was the reply of an old Scotchman who was present at the meeting of the delegates, who declared "Independence" in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, May 20th, 1775, when asked by the Rev. Charles Simonson, who was present at that meeting, if he knew anything of this affair.

This "Tam Polk" was made a brigadier general when General Davidson fell at "Cowan's Ford," 1780. He assisted in building up a college at Charlotte, North Carolina, called "Queen's College," afterwards changed to "Liberty Hall," of which he was a trustee. To this college he sent his sons, of whom William was the eldest.

* Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

Young William was born July 9th, 1738 and was thus seventeen years of age when he left school and joined the regiment of Colonel Thompson, known for his daring as old "Dangerfield," and was elected as lieutenant of his company.



From the original miniature in possession of the author, and hitherto unpublished. Colonel Polk wears the "Order of the Cincinnati."

In the winter of 1775 Lieutenant Polk was ordered by Colonel Thompson to take thirty men and scour the country for armed Tories in the counties of North and South Carolina west of Charlotte. His command was led into ambush by his guide Solomon Deason.

Lieutenant Polk at the head of his regiment was badly shot in the shoulder; he succeeded in dashing through the ambushade and then fell. Before the company had re-formed the Tories had fled and with them disappeared Solomon Deason. Lieutenant Polk was hauled home upon a sled and was unable to re-enter the army from the affects of this wound for over a year.

After recovering from his wound, Captain Polk having been promoted, went north in the brigade of General Nash of the Continental line. He was with Nash in the battle of "Brandywine" Sept. 11th, 1777. His was the "First blood shed south of Lexington," says Colonel Polk in his autobiography, confirmed by General Jackson in the "Nashville Union" in the Clay and Polk campaign, 1849, and other authorities of that time.

At the battle of Germantown Captain Polk commanded a company and was near General Nash when Nash was killed. Captain Polk received a wound in the cheek, knocking out some of his teeth, which with the bullet he spit out.

After General Clinton (who succeeded General Howe) was ordered from Philadelphia and the city evacuated, the citizens gave a ball to which many of the young officers were invited. Captain Polk, young, (nineteen) and handsome, with his fresh healed wound plainly visible, was a guest. He was quite a "lion" and evidently the cynosure for the eyes of all the charming belles present, one of whom, dressed in a stiff brocade, her white neck and arms gleaming, and looking shyly from a very sweet face wished for an introduction to the "Young North Carolina captain, who caught British bullets in his mouth and spit them out." And thus the hero of Brandywine, Eutaw and Germantown, was at last—captured.

After the war Colonel Polk was a member of the assembly of North Carolina, appointed by General Washington supervisor of the ports of North Carolina, and was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. He died in 1835, never having recovered from a wound received at Eutaw.

Over a century has passed. The struggling colonies have grown into a republic, not exceeded in area or population upon the face of the globe, and the great bell still hangs a mute witness to the history of a people.

But, surely through its iron tongue, there must at times vibrate silent requiems for the heroes, who lie awaiting the sound of a "Roll Call" louder and more triumphant than the chimes that pealed forth at the birth of a nation.

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES,

RUGGLES OF MASSACHUSETTS.



Nightingale's "History of Staffordshire" asserts that the manor of Rugeley was anciently the property of a family who either gave their name to the town or received it therefrom.

It appears that in the time of Henry II, whose reign extended from 1154 to 1189, Henry and Geoffrey de Ruggele granted lands to Robert de Wolsey. Also the name of Robert de Ruggele, of Staffordshire, is found upon old records as living in 1220, and in the eighth year of Henry III, Philip de Ruggele inherited the lands of his father, Richard de Ruggele.

In the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Edward I, William de Ruggele, of Staffordshire, is recorded with an encomium for faithful service to the King in his army in Flanders. Simon de Ruggeley in the tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth of Edward III, was sheriff of the counties of Salop and Stafford, and in 1337, or near that time, had the custody of Salop Castle, an important post in those days. This Simon de Ruggeley was lord of Hawkesbeard, often written Hawkesgeard and Hawkesyard, and now called Armitage Park, near Rugeley (later Rugeley), which continued to be the chief seat of the family for several generations. He was, at one time, Knight of the above shires in Parliament and Chamberlain of Chester. A helmet, said to have belonged to him, is still preserved at Armitage Park. There was also a Humphrey de Ruggeley, of Hawkesbeard, at a slightly earlier period.

Nicholas Ruggeley, of Hawkesbeard, a great-grandson of Simon de Ruggeley, was, in the second year of Henry IV,

appointed Ranger of Sutton Chase in Warwickshire, and he held the rangership until the tenth of Henry VI. About 1423, he purchased the manor of Clapham, in Duntun (or Downton — afterwards called Downton-Ruggeley) in that county, and removed there, and in 1428, he was sheriff of Warwick and Leicester. His name occurs, in 1432, among the knights and esquires who made oath for the observance of the articles concluded on in the Parliament that was then holden.

From Nicholas Ruggeley descended the four houses of Hawkesbeard and Shenstone, county of Stafford, Downton in Warwick, and Sudbury in Suffolk.

Of the house of Downton, was Sir Rowland Ruggeley. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at the entertainment given by the Earl of Leicester at Kenilworth. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Knollys, whose grandmother, Mary Boleyn, was sister to the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. Elizabeth Ruggeley, born in 1687, great-great-granddaughter of Sir Rowland, was the last of the house of Downton.

The Hawkesbeard branch terminated, as regards the male line, in Thomas Ruggeley, who left two daughters. One of them, Mary, married her kinsman, Richard Ruggeley, of Shenstone, and their son, Simon Ruggeley, of Hawkesbeard and Callingwood, was sheriff of Stafford in the nineteenth of Charles I, and afterwards a very active colonel in the Parliamentary army; but he was the last of the house of Hawkesbeard, his only son having died young.

Of the Shenstone line, Rowland Rugeley settled in Potten in Bedfordshire. He was the brother of Richard, mentioned above. His descendant, Matthew Rugeley, was high-sheriff of Bedford in 1786, and was offered the honor of knighthood, which he declined. The Shenstone family became extinct in England by the death of Rev. John W. S. Rugeley, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, his grandson, in 1886. Three brothers of Matthew Rugeley, William, Rowland and Henry, settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Henry adhered to the royal cause and received a major's commission from Lord

Cornwallis and a colonel's commission from Lord Rawdon. He returned to England, where he died in 1796, but his children remained in America, and descendants are found in several of our Southern States.

The branch of Sudbury, after some generations in Warwickshire, settled first at Holton Holgate, in Lincolnshire, where descendants of the name remained as late as 1674, though the immediate ancestors of the Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire Ruggles families very soon removed to Sudbury, appearing there about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Thomas Ruggle, of Sudbury, whose will is of date June 21, 1547, bore the same coat-armor as his ancestors of Hawkesbeard. His bearings were :

ARGENT, A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE ROSES, GULES.
CREST—A TOWER, OR, FLAMING AT THE TOP, PROPER, AND TRANSPIERCED WITH FOUR ARROWS IN SALTIRE, POINTS DOWNWARD, ARGENT.

His son, Nicholas Ruggle, of Sudbury, had a son, who removed to Nasing, in Essex. This was Thomas Ruggles, the father of Thomas and John, who emigrated to New England and were among the early settlers of Roxbury. From them are descended nearly all of those who have made the name prominent in America, and the branch founded by them has become by far the most numerous division of the family at large. Among the more eminent may be named, General Timothy Ruggles, who commanded the provincial troops under Lord Amherst in the French and Indian War ; Hon. Nathaniel Ruggles, member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1813-1819 ; Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, United States senator from Ohio, 1815-1833 ; Hon. Charles H. Ruggles, member of Congress from New York, 1821-1823 ; Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, the distinguished lawyer, financier and philanthropist, who represented this country in the International Monetary Conference of 1867 at Paris, was one of the founders of the Erie Canal, and whose munificence gave to the city of New York, Gramercy Park ; and General George D. Ruggles, of the United States regular army, who, after serving in the Civil

War, and since 1865 in the various army departments, was, in 1893, made adjutant-general of the army.*

Of the stock who have remained in England, though not considerable in numbers compared with their American cousins, it may be said that they have fully preserved the family honor and fame in the parent land, where they have occupied positions of consequence, both political and social. Their estates, added to in succeeding generations, are extensive and valuable, chief among which is the fine seat of Spains Hall in Essex. That distinguished man of learning, George Ruggle, of Lavenham, fellow of Clare College, 1598 till 1619, descended from William Ruggle, a younger brother of Thomas Ruggle, of Sudbury, was one of the founders of the Virginia Company, to which he contributed most liberally, and gave valuable aid in other ways towards the colonization of America. His life, by John Sydney Hawkins, was printed in 1787. John Ruggles, of Spains Hall, a lineal descendant of Thomas Ruggle, of Sudbury, who afterwards, by royal license, assumed the additional surname of his grandmother's family, Brise, was high-sheriff of Suffolk in 1829. His son, Colonel Samuel B. Ruggles-Brise, of Spains Hall, Essex, and Cavendish Hall, Suffolk, most creditably represented the former county in Parliament from 1868 to 1883; and his daughter, Lady Garvagh, was the wife of the second Baron Garvagh, of the family of Canning, eminent in the history of Britain.

HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES.

* Hon. John Ruggles, United States Senator from Maine, 1834-1840, was not a descendant of the Roxbury family. His line is traced to another immigrant, who derived from the same English source.

JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

BY DANIEL F. RANDOLPH, A. B.

While a student at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, a number of years since, I had an opportunity to make a thorough study of the home of my much respected and honored ancestors, the Randolphs of Virginia, particularly of John Randolph, the subject of this sketch. He was born June 2, 1773, at Cawsons, a pretty village of Chesterfield County. He was a descendant, as he claimed, of Pocahontas, the famous Indian maiden who saved the life of Captain John Smith, and after her marriage with a Virginian gentleman, John Rolfe, was so well received in European courts. Delicate in health at his birth, he was so all through life. At a very early age he was, like Washington, so unfortunate as to lose his father, from whom he inherited a large estate. John was educated by tutors through the care of his step-father and guardian, St. George Tucker. He manifested little inclination to study, but spent some time at Princeton, Columbia, and William and Mary Colleges. Mr. Randolph studied law at Philadelphia under Edmund Randolph, who was some twenty years his senior. Edmund had risen from aide to General Washington, representative from Williamsburg, attorney-general of Virginia, delegate to the Continental Congress, governor of Virginia, attorney-general of the United States, and secretary of state. In the office of such an able leader and being closely related to him—we must believe that it was here rather than at College that his mind was directed in the channel of political life. He did not practice law but was a delegate from the Charlotte district at the age of twenty-seven, and soon became conspicuous. He was re-elected in 1801, and was made chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1803, he reported against a memorial from Indiana for permission to introduce slaves into that territory in spite of

the prohibition of the ordinance of 1787, which he pronounced to be "wisely calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the northwestern country." In 1804 he was chief manager in the trial of Judge Chase, impeached before the senate; became conspicuous for his wit and eloquence, no less than for his sarcasm and his numerous eccentricities. Randolph was prominent as a champion of State Rights, and as a partisan of Jefferson's administration until 1806, when he separated from his political associates, opposed the election of Madison, the embargo and the war with England in 1812, in consequence of which he was defeated in that year in his candidacy for re-election, but was returned at the election of 1814. Early in 1812 Mr. Randolph was a member of the committee on Foreign Relations, when it had been determined to declare war against Great Britain. He was opposed to the measure, as stated above, and, made aware that a war message was coming from Madison, and knowing that debates upon it would be with doors closed against the public, attempted to anticipate matters by a speech in the House. He arose (May 29), but when he approached the theme of war he was called to order, as no question was before the House. Henry Clay, the speaker, decided that a motion could be preceded by a speech, and he was allowed to go on. He was again stopped by Calhoun, who insisted upon his putting his motion in writing, and obtaining for it a second, before he should be allowed to speak. This the speaker sustained, when Randolph made a motion in writing, that it was not expedient to go to war with Great Britain. Then he was cut short by the objection that, previous to any discussion, the House must agree to consider the motion. Through the press he complained of this suppression of the freedom of debate. This was the only occasion on which "the Political Meteor of Congress" as he was called, was effectually silenced. Being an adherent of the state supremacy doctrine, in Congress he often stood alone, for he opposed measures of the Democratic party to which he belonged. He declined re-election in 1816, but consented to be returned in 1818. In the Congress of 1819-20 he opposed the Missouri compromise, with great vehe-

mence, stigmatizing the northern members by whose co-operation it was carried, as "dough-faces," an epithet adopted into the political vocabulary of the United States. In 1822, and again in 1824, he visited England; sat in the United States Senate 1825-7. The duel which he fought with Henry Clay, April 8, 1826, grew out of his denunciation of the political alliance between the latter and J. Q. Adams. In 1828, Randolph, supported General Jackson in the election, and in 1829 sat in the convention for reviving the constitution of Virginia. In 1831 he received his only foreign appointment—that of American minister to the Muscovite court. Soon after his reception by the Emperor Nicholas, he was obliged to leave Russia on account of his health and resided in England for nearly a year, returning home without revisiting Russia. Mr. Randolph returned home in feeble health, and expressed his sympathy with the South Carolina nullifiers. He was again elected to Congress, but was too ill to take his seat. He had hoped to return to Europe again, but could not. Exhausted with consumption, he died in a hotel at Philadelphia, whither he had gone on his way to take passage again across the ocean. The writer spent some little time in Philadelphia last June, but was unable to locate the hotel—long since torn down and replaced by modern blocks—at which he died. For a period of twenty-six years he had represented the Charlotte district. During his life his speeches were more fully repotted and generally read than those of any other member of Congress. John Randolph was tall and slender, with long, skinny fingers, which he was in the habit of pointing and shaking at those against whom he spoke. His voice was shrill and piping, but under perfect command and musical in its lower tones. His invective sarcasm and sharp and reckless wit made him a terror to his opponents in the House. At the time of his death he owned 318 slaves, whom by will he manumitted, bequeathing funds for their settlement and maintenance in a free state. An unique, though sterling character in history, he will not soon be forgotten by the American people.

A CHILD MARRIAGE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY VIRGINIA BIREN HARRISON.

Lines in commemoration of the wedding of the grandson, namesake and heir of Sir George Carteret to the daughter of the Earl of Bath—read before the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames at its second commemorative meeting at Trenton.

Across the broad Atlantic's breast
And broader sea of Time,
There gleams a tiny wedding ring,
And joybells faintly chime.
We lift the veil of vanished years,
And lo! before us stand
A boy of eight and maid of six,
With hand close clasped in hand.

His snow white velvet suit is slashed
With pale pink here and there,
While from the cap to match, a plume
Droops on his flaxen hair.
White silken hose, a jeweled sword,
With knot of rosy hue;
And on each knee a huge rosette,
Which is of pale pink, too.

Which is it, think you, fills to-day
His boyish heart with pride,
And bids him toss his gallant head,
The swordlet or the bride?
O'er English fields with wild flowers flecked,
The wind blows soft and sweet,
To lay its gift of perfume at
The little maiden's feet.

It stirs the locks, that tendril like,
Wave round her bonny face,
And flutters 'mid the chestnut curls
Beneath her veil of lace.

Upon the ivory satin gown *
Forget-me-nots are sewn,
Of turquoise made like blossoms blue
Upon a snow bank strewn.

She carries high her dainty head,
This daughter of an Earl,
Tiaraed with forget-me-nots
Encircling one great pearl.
The organ peals, the bridegroom doffs
His cap, then hand in hand
They tread the aisle with stately mien,
And at the altar stand.

On noiseless wings the crowding years
Once more press in between
This present place, this present time
And that strange wedding scene.
The church grows dim. The wavering forms
'Mid shadows seem to sway.
No faintest sound of music comes,
The vision fades away.

Farewell, Sir George! Farewell, wee bride!
We know naught of thy lot.
But through the years thy turquoise flowers
Bid us forget-thee-not.

* A somewhat similar gown is described by Miss Yonge in one of her novels.

Historical Societies.

THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On the 20th of January, the Buffalo Historical Society re-interred in Forest Lawn cemetery the remains of "Dohehogawa," as he was known among the Iroquois, which means "Keeper of the western door." The remains were brought to Buffalo from Connecticut, where the Indian died in 1895.

Eli Samuel Parker was the name by which he was known to others than his tribesmen. He was born on the Tonawanda reservation in 1828. He was a member of General Grant's staff during the civil war. He was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, in May, 1863, and was afterward secretary to General Grant until the close of the war. In that capacity he was present at the surrender of General Lee, and he made the first engrossed copy of the terms of the capitulation. He was made first lieutenant of United States cavalry in 1866, and he resigned in 1869. He was breveted brigadier general of volunteers, April 9th, 1865, and brigadier general, March 2d, 1867. He became Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1869, but retired in 1871.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC.

A stated meeting was held by the Geographical Society of the Pacific on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, at 7.45 p. m., in Union Square Hall, San Francisco, California.

A paper was read by John W. Laing, M. A., Oxford, F. R. G. S., his subject being "The Beauties and Resources of Unknown Vancouver Island." Illustrations were shown by means of the stereopticon.

This very active Society was organized March 16th, 1881, and incorporated January 5th, 1892. Its president is George Davidson, and its secretary John Partridge.

THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Nebraska State Historical Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 12th, at 8 p. m., in the chapel of the State University, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The first paper read was prepared by Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Subject: "The Legislature of 1855." The next paper was by Mrs. Harriet S. Mac Murphy, of Omaha, and her subject was: "The Women of 1855."

On the evening of Wednesday, January 13th, a paper, in connection with the organization known as "Sons and Daughters of Nebraska," was read by Roscoe Pound, of Lincoln. Then came a discussion on "The Results of the Pioneer Session, from a Legal Point of View." Discussion by Judge M. B. Reese, Judge J. R. Webster, Judge J. H. Broady, Judge S. B. Pound, W. J. Lamb and other eminent jurists.

BANGOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bangor Historical Society was held at its rooms in the Bangor Public Library on Wednesday, January 6th, at 4 p. m. The librarian rendered his report, showing receipt of many gifts of books from individuals and historical societies, and Dr. T. U. Coe, the treasurer, also submitted his report, showing a small balance in the treasury. Professor J. S. Sewall, corresponding secretary, read correspondence with the librarian of the Academy of History and Antiquity of Stockholm, Sweden; also, an invitation to the Society to attend the dedication exercises of the Williams-Munson Memorial building, in Utica, N. Y., presented to the Oneida Historical Society, December 1, 1896; also a communication from Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., announcing the death of She'don Reynolds, president of that Society and corresponding member of the Bangor Historical Society, which occurred February 8, 1895. A committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and they reported the old board of officers, which were elected, as follows: President, Hon. E. B. Nealley; vice-president, Hon. Henry Lord; corresponding secretary, Professor John S. Sewall; recording secretary, E. Freeman Duren; assistant recording secretary, Wm. G. Duren; treasurer, Dr. Thomas U. Coe; librarian, N. Sparhawk Harlow; executive committee, Hon. Albert W. Paine, Dr. Wm. C. Mason, George F. Godfrey, Esq., Henry O. Fairbanks, Esq., Dr. Aug. C. Hamlin, Colonel J. W. Porter.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Munson-Williams memorial was presented to the Oneida Historical Society and dedicated December 1, 1896, at Utica, New York. In the afternoon the building was open to inspection. The evening programme was opened by an anthem by the Reformed church choir. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted, rector of Grace church. The presentation of the building to the Oneida Historical Society by Vice-Presi-

dent George D. Dimon, in behalf of the donors, was followed by the speech of acceptance, delivered by Judge Alfred C. Coxe. Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson, chancellor of the university of the state of New York, then delivered the address of the evening, and Rev. Dana W. Bigelow pronounced the benediction. Admission to the evening exercises was by ticket. In the afternoon all were welcomed.

The beautiful building is the gift of the late Helen Elizabeth Munson Williams. The Oneida Historical Society from the beginning kept its collections in the city library building by the consent of the school commissioners. When the new board of trustees was formed for the city library, it became evident that the rooms which had been occupied by the Society would be needed for the use of the enlarged library. A committee of the Society, consisting of the president, Hon. Charles W. Hutchinson, Dr. M. M. Bagg, Alexander Seward, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, General Charles W. Darling and George D. Dimon, was appointed to raise funds and procure a new building if possible, or, at any rate, new quarters. William M. White was also made a member of the committee. An effort was at once made to accomplish the object for which the committee was appointed.

As soon as Mrs. James Watson Williams learned that the Society was making this effort, she proposed, without waiting to be asked for a subscription, to purchase the lot at the intersection of John and Elizabeth streets and Park avenue, and erect on it a suitable building and present it to the Society in memory of her father, Alfred Munson, her brother, Samuel A. Munson, and her husband, James Watson Williams, provided it could be accomplished at a cost of \$50,000, and on condition that it should be known as the Munson-Williams memorial. It was to be for the exclusive use of the Oneida Historical Society, and the gift must be accepted by it. Mrs. Williams did not wish to have the donation made public until definite preparations were made to carry out her plan. She became much interested in the design for the building and decided on the style of architecture to be employed, and asked Richard M. Hunt of New York, to undertake the work. Mrs. Williams' failing health prevented her from giving further attention to the matter, and her daughters, Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, carried out their mother's intentions.

The cornerstone of the memorial was laid Monday, July 29, 1895, by the grand master of masons of the state of New York. The orator of the day was Congressman James S. Sherman. The inscription on the cornerstone read:

"In the name of the supreme architect of the universe, to whom be all praise and glory, amen. The cornerstone of this building, to be known as the Munson-Williams memorial and erected for the exclusive use of the Oneida Historical Society of Utica, N. Y., was laid with all the honors of free masonry at 2 in the afternoon of July 29, A. L. 5895—A. D. 1895, by

the Most Worshipful John Stewart, grand master of masons of the state of New York, the entire membership of the craft of Utica attending. And now abide faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

The building is the finest Historical Society home in the state outside of New York city. It is of the Flemish gothic style of architecture. The interior is complete in every detail. A fine hall on the ground floor, with the entrance from Elizabeth street, capable of seating two hundred people, will suffice not only for the lectures of the Society, but for receptions and other entertainments. There are several other large rooms on the first floor that will be used for the various collections of the Society. In the first one entered from Park avenue a hall 26x28 feet, the Society desires to make a collection of busts and medallions of Uticans and others who have a local or historical interest. Another large room will be arranged for the historical and scientific collections, and it is expected that these will be very much increased as soon as this favorable place is provided in which to keep and care for them. There is to be a fire-proof vault in the last-mentioned room for the preservation of valuable documents and other donations. Still another room on this floor will be used for the smaller meetings of the Society, committees and such other associations as shall have the use of the building. This room will have a pleasant outlook towards Chancellor square. The library is on the second floor in a hall provided with a gallery that will accommodate a large collection of books and documents. On the third floor are rooms for files of newspapers and such other collections as are not provided for below. Comfortable apartments for the janitor are in the basement.

The Oneida Historical Society is twenty years old. The constitution was adopted December 15, 1876, and on that day these officers were elected: President, Hon. Horatio Seymour; vice presidents, Alexander Seward, C. W. Hutchinson, Utica; Edward Huntington, Rome; recording secretary, Dr. M. M. Bagg; corresponding secretary and librarian, Morven M. Jones; treasurer, Robert S. Williams; board of councilors, Roscoe Conkling, Rutger B. Miller, Pomroy Jones, Dr. L. Guiteau, Philo White, D. B. Goodwin, Charlemagne Tower, John Stryker, Francis Kernan, John H. Edmonds, Michael Moore, Storrs Barrows, Edward North, O. S. Williams, W. D. Walcott, D. E. Wager, Dr. G. A. Foster, Ward Hunt, W. J. Bacon, Ellis H. Roberts, R. U. Sherman, Dr. J. P. Gray, Daniel Batchelor, A. S. Johnson, D. C. Grove, and John F. Seymour.

The Oneida Historical Society held its annual meeting in the Munson-Williams memorial building on January 12. The membership was well represented. Vice-President Thomas R. Proctor presided. Thomas E. Kinney was named as temporary recording secretary in the absence of W. Pierrepont White. Dr. M. M. Bagg, the librarian, reported the donations

to the Society the past month. A portrait of General Herkimer was presented to the Society by Mrs. Wheadon. At one time the portrait was in the possession of Governor Seymour. Numerous bound volumes and pamphlets, mostly works of reference, were received. Dr. Bagg also reported the receipt of photographs of the Seymour family, the flags of the Adjutant Bacon cadets, and also the gifts from Judge Alfred C. Coxe of a certificate of the admission of his grandfather, Judge Conkling, as a solicitor and counselor at law, and a certificate dated in 1777, worth \$2 in continental currency. Judge Coxe also presented a number of letters belonging to his grandfather, Judge Conkling, to the Society. Among the letters is a notice of Judge Conkling's appointment as minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. Dr. G. Adler Blumer presented the Society with a copy of the "London Times," dated November 9, 1796. The paper contains some interesting advertisements. A portrait of Spencer Kellogg was presented by C. C. Kellogg. General Darling reported the receipt of a fac simile of the account kept by George Washington with the United States from 1775 to 1783, a period of eight years. A bust of Benjamin Franklin was presented by John F. Hughes. The thanks of the Society were tendered the donors.

General Darling, chairman of the committee on publications, reported that the committee thought it advisable in the publication of the forthcoming volume that it consist entirely of matters relating to the Munson-Williams memorial building, its cornerstone laying and dedication.

Daniel Ballou, chairman of the membership committee, reported that there had been a large accession to the membership during the year. The Society has gained largely and it has made healthful progress in the right direction. Warren C. Rowley, the treasurer, presented the following report: Building fund—Balance on hand, \$236.17. By resolution of the Society the above amount was ordered transferred to the permanent fund, which was established by virtue of an amendment to the constitution adopted at a meeting of the Society held April 15, 1896. Total receipts from life memberships, etc., \$1,038.55. This amount stands to the credit of the Society in the Savings bank of Utica. General fund—Receipts, \$1,887.82; disbursements, \$837.55; balance, \$1,050.37. Dr. M. M. Bagg, the librarian, reported that the number of bound volumes owned by the Society was 6,623 and the whole number of pamphlets was 6,986. During the past month 27 bound volumes and 72 pamphlets have been received and during the year 198 bound volumes and 171 pamphlets have been received.

The corresponding secretary, General C. W. Darling, presented his annual report, which was in part as follows: The annual report which your corresponding secretary now presents for the year ending in January, 1897, shows that 2,549 communications have been sent out. The number received will probably be about the same, although it cannot be estimated with the same accuracy. Two well-known ladies of this city, whose names

can never be forgotten, carrying out the wishes of their noble-hearted mother, now deceased, have brought into existence the beautiful building which is now the home of the Oneida Historical Society. This Historical Society, in the career of larger usefulness which is open to it, should certainly receive the material support of the cultured people this city. This Society is not only an institution of learning, but it has for its object the collection and preservation of memorials of its founders and benefactors. We would carefully preserve the historical evidences of the progressive settlement and population of this and adjoining counties. We would note the arts, improvements and institutions which distinguish a civilized community. The objects of this Society to be accomplished, as declared in the constitution, are to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information. The work already done has not only made the past secure, but it has also assured its future, and it has started an impulse which will without doubt continue to be in force long after the present generation of men shall have passed away.

Judge A. C. Coxe presented an amendment to the constitution. The amendment was in relation to the annual dues, and it provides that the annual dues be \$5 for resident members and \$3 for non-resident members, and that persons living six miles from the Munson-Williams memorial building be considered non-resident members.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, George D. Dimon; first vice-president, Thomas R. Proctor; second vice-president, Hon. C. D. Prescott, Rome; third vice-president, Judge A. C. Coxe; recording secretary, William Pierrepont White; corresponding secretary, General Charles W. Darling; librarian, Dr. M. M. Bagg; treasurer, Warren C. Rowley; executive committee, Dr. M. M. Bagg, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, George C. Sawyer, Alexander Seward and N. Curtis White. The following were elected councilors to fill vacancies: D. N. Crouse, G. Alder Blumer and Thomas W. Spencer.

The Oneida Historical Society held a meeting at the Munson-Williams memorial building, Utica, N. Y., on February 9, with Thomas R. Proctor in the chair. Considerable routine business of importance was transacted. Standing committees for the year were appointed.

The subject of Oneida county's old war flags was considered. Acting Chairman Proctor read a communication from John D. Aitkens of the second New York heavy artillery association, which stated that the association was ready to surrender to the Society four of its flags for preservation. It was also announced that suitable cases are being prepared for keeping old regiment flags, the expense to be borne by the donors of the building.

Rev. Dana W. Bigelow announced that Professor J. Rothrock, commissioner of forestry of Pennsylvania, would address the Society on Tues-

day, April 13, on "The importance of preserving the forests." Professor Rothrock is one of the leading experts on the subject in the country. He is also to lecture before the rural art society of Clinton. The lecture will be illustrated.

In the evening Professor Albert Perry Brigham, formerly pastor of Tabernacle church in this city and now professor of geology at Colgate university, delivered an interesting lecture before the Society in the audience room. Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, chairman of the committee on addresses, introduced Professor Brigham, saying that he was among his friends and needed no introduction. He announced that the subject of Professor Brigham's lecture would be "Physical geography and its relation to history."

At the conclusion of Professor Brigham's lecture, W. Pierrepont White moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the eloquent speaker, and called attention to the fact that the valley of the Mohawk was nearer the sea level than any other valley between St. Lawrence river and the State of Alabama. It was also voted to have a copy of the lecture placed in the archives of the Society.

Many of those present took occasion to greet Professor Brigham during his brief stay in the city. His visit here two years ago, when he delivered several university extension lectures at Library hall, was pleasantly remembered, and he was accorded a cordial greeting by his former Utica friends.

THE ONONDAGA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the Onondaga Historical Association, called to order January 8th, closed the year of its greatest work and interest in the association's history. Many and valuable have been the historical documents added to the archives of the association, and a dozen historical articles have been preserved in pamphlet form by publication, which includes lists and short notes of more than three hundred Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Onondaga county. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$3,097.08 to the association's credit, and all bills paid. The secretary's report gave a membership of 336, and indexed the interest in historical work, by showing that, with its scientific branches, the association had held fifty-five meetings during the year. The six directors, elected to serve for three years, are Hon. Carroll E. Smith, Hon. Theodore L. Poole, Mr. Edward A. Powell, Mr. Richard R. Slocum, Miss Mary J. Jackson and Mr. Franklin H. Chase.

The topics discussed at the recent lecture meetings of the association have been as follows: "A Bundle of Old Papers, or the Phelps and Gorham Purchase of 1789," by Rev. L. Mason Clarke: "Lantern Slides of Onondaga's Historic Places:" "The Study of History in Japan," Mr. Theodore Wores and Mrs. J. M. Wieting: "Onondaga's Opportunities in

History, Science and Art," Rev. Wm. M. Beauchamp: "Chas. L. Elliott, Artist, his Work in Onondaga," George K. Knapp: "Recent Discoveries Along the Oneida River and Lake," Hon. Wallace Tappan: "Early French Settlements in Northern New York," Mrs. Martha L. Whitchee: "Early Quaker Life in Shaueatelu," Miss Mary Beauchamp.

The work of the year was closed by the issuing of three leaflets upon the following subjects: "Pioneer Day and Col. Comfort Tyler," "Indian Names," "Frontenac's Expedition into Onondaga in 1696," and "Early Botanists, and Frederick Pursh's Visit to Onondaga in 1807."

FRANKLIN H. CHASE, Secretary.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this organization was held on January 7th at the Iris Club House, Lancaster, President Steinman presiding. The following papers were read by J. W. Houston, M. D., on "The Industries of the Upper Octoraro;" "Old Donegal Church," J. L. Ziegler, M. D.; "Sketch of the Life of James Sproul," R. J. Houston.

Remarks by Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian, ex-Attorney-General Hensel, R. J. Houston and S. M. Sener, Esq., followed, after which Dr. J. H. Dubbs read a paper on some "Helfenstein Letters."

Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, presented a handsome gavel and block to the Society on behalf of the trustees of Donegal Presbyterian Church. In presenting it he said: "On behalf of the trustees of Donegal Church I present to the Society a gavel and block, taken from the timber of a limb of the 'Witness Tree,' which stands in front of the church. The historical fact in connection with the tree is that in June, 1777, the British army at New York crossed into New Jersey, as though they intended to attack Philadelphia, June 14, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania sent orders to Col. Bertram Galbraith, then in Lancaster, to call out the militia and to march to the Delaware. The messages found Col. James Lowry at Donegal church on June 16, 1777, while services were being held. The congregation promptly adjourned without waiting for the benediction, and put the pastor, Colin MacFarquar, in the ring and made him take off his hat and hurrah for the success of the patriot cause."

The election of officers was the next business transacted when Mr. Hensel moved that all the old officers be re-elected and that the secretary cast the deciding vote. The officers are as follows:

President, George Steinman; vice presidents, Samuel Evans, Joseph C. Walker; recording secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer; corresponding secretary, W. W. Griest; librarian, Samuel M. Sener, Esq., No. 124 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.; treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq.; executive committee, Hon. W. U. Hensel, Horace L. Haldeman, Adam Geist, Rev. C. B.

Shultz, Dr. C. A. Heinitch, Joseph W. Yocum, R. M. Reilly, P. C. Hiller, E. Billingfelt, Prof. H. L. Bitner.

At 5 o'clock the executive committee tendered a reception to the members and guests, which was followed by a banquet, the session being again resumed at 7 o'clock, when papers were read by Mr. W. B. Wilson, of Philadelphia, on "The Early Telegraph Lines, Railroads and Bridges of Lancaster County," and W. M. Franklin, Esq., on "The People Who Made Lancaster County." There was a fine exhibit made of rare and curious local historical documents and relics.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TAUNTON, MASS.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony Historical Society was held at Historical Hall, Taunton, on January 12, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, the president, in the chair. There was a good attendance.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by secretary James E. Seaver, President Emery called for the various reports.

The report of the treasurer John F. Montgomery, Esq., showed that the finances were in good condition and detailed the expenditures and the receipts for the past year. Some unusual expenses had reduced the balance on hand from \$1800 last year to \$1500 this year, but these expenses were in the line of permanent improvement.

Officers elected.—President, Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery, D. D.; vice president, Hon. Edmund Hatch Bennett; vice president, Hon. John Summerfield Brayton; recording secretary and librarian, Mr. James Edward Seaver; corresponding secretary, Hon. Charles Andrew Reed; treasurer, Mr. John Francis Montgomery; Historiographer, Prof. Joshua Eddy Crane; directors, Mr. Henry Morton Lovering, James Martyn Cushman, Esq., Hon. William Wallace Crapo, Mr. Edmund Williams Porter, Rev. Matthew Cantine Julien.

The literary event of the evening was the delivery of a most interesting and valuable address by Hon. Charles A. Reed upon the life and influence of Edward Winslow, whose portrait the society possesses, and which is the only portrait known of one of the Pilgrims of 1620 who came in the Mayflower. It was one of the most scholarly lectures that has ever been delivered before the society.

Military Societies.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDIANA COMMANDERY.—The Indiana Commandery of the Loyal



Legion celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln at the Commercial club, Indianapolis, February 12, with a banquet in which a large representation of the membership of the Commandery from outside points in the state as well as Indianapolis officers, with invited guests, participated.

Previous to the banquet General Lew Wallace, commander, called the Commandery to order in the assembly room and a business meeting was held.

Captain Lewis of Indianapolis, on behalf of Captain Williams of Fort Wayne, presented the Legion with a photograph of Lincoln, taken by the famous war artist, Alexander Gardner of Washington, D. C., several months before the assassination. A vote of thanks was extended to Captain Williams.

The following companions were elected delegates to the quadrennial congress of the Order to be held April 4, in Detroit; General Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville, Captain Will Cumback of Greensburg and Colonel I. N. Walker of Indianapolis. The alternates chosen were General George F. McGinnis and Colonel Z. A. Smith, Indianapolis, and Captain T. J. Charleton, Plainfield.

General Wallace, presiding as "master of the banquet," was seated at the head of the table, with the Hon. C. W. Fairbanks to his left and the Hon. Marmaduke A. Bowden of Louisville, a prominent member of

the Kentucky bar, on his right. With this exception there was apparent a refreshing absence of formality.

The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by the Rev. T. I. Coultas of Roberts Park church. The Bald-Headed glee club then sang the "Hymn of the Republic," and Captain S. M. Saylor of Huntington was called on and responded to the sentiment, "Lincoln, the Master of English."

Hon. Marmaduke E. Bowden delivered an eloquent address on "Lincoln," taking for his central thought the quotation: "Sacred memories and the tears men weep alone can keep a nation at its height." Mr. Bowden was followed by Hon. C. W. Fairbanks who gave a few well chosen and appropriate remarks.

Captain Merrifield read an original poem, "The Burning of the Flagship of the Mississippi Squadron," and after a few further impromptu speeches the banquet was dissolved and the members of the legion retired at a late hour to their homes.

WISCONSIN COMMANDERY.—A meeting of the Commandery in commemoration of the life and service of Abraham Lincoln, was held at the rooms of the Commandery, Academy of Music, Milwaukee, on Wednesday, February 12, Commander Charles H. Ross presiding.

The following addresses on the life of Abraham Lincoln made up the programme of the evening: "The Boy and Young Man," Companion F. M. Bean; "The Lawyer," Companion G. W. Burnell; "The Politician and Statesman," Companion J. A. Watrons; "The Orator and Literary Man," Companion T. W. Haight; "The Commander-in-chief," Companion Major Moses Harris; The "Man of the People," Companion G. E. Sutherland.

Supper was served to Companions and guests and the meeting was most satisfactory to all who were there.

IOWA COMMANDERY.—A special meeting of the Commandery was held in the Assembly Rooms at the headquarters of the Commandery in the Grant Club House, Des Moines, on February 12, in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The commander, Captain E. B. Soper presided at the meeting.

Lieutenant C. H. Robinson read a paper on Abraham Lincoln and addresses were made by Chaplain A. L. Frisbie, General F. M. Drake, General J. B. Weaver, Rev. E. L. Eaton, D. D., and C. L. Langley.

This programme was interspersed with music and selections by a quartet which included the recorder of the Commandery, Adjutant J. W. Muffy.

IOWA COMMANDERY.—The meeting of the Commandery held at Des Moines, at the Grant Club, on October 13, was of unusual interest from the fact that Rev. Father Sherman, the eldest son of General W. T. Sherman, delivered a brief reminiscent address.

Father Sherman, whose missionary labors in Des Moines are concluded, was, by general request, a guest of the Commandery. He said at the outset that he had come prepared for no speech and that he would therefore talk to them, telling something of his father, of whom it seemed to be generally desired that he should speak. For the first time, too, he said he was somewhat sorry that he had surrendered his place in the Loyal Legion, a place now filled by his brother.

Father Sherman closed his very interesting remarks, which drew the closest attention from the veterans, and brought forth repeated applause, by referring to the scenes at the grand review in Washington, when the war had closed. He said it made an impression upon his youthful imagination that he could never forget. He alluded to the epitaph of his father, "Faithful and Honorable," and said that he hoped he might merit a similar one.

Major Hoyt Sherman tendered to the Commandery his full set of rebellion records, for the use of the library.

A luncheon was served to those present at the close of the business session, following which Captain J. S. Clark read a paper entitled "General Nathaniel Lyon and the Fight for Missouri."

MAINE COMMANDERY.—In the handsome dining hall of the Bangor House, Bangor, was held the December meeting of the Commandery of Maine. A dinner of the excellent kind was enjoyed by half a hundred members and their guests.

After the dinner a paper of great interest on "Some Virginia Battlefields Revisited," written by Major Henry S. Burrage of Portland, who is recorder of the Legion and who was a member of the 36th Massachusetts infantry in the civil war, was read by Prof. John S. Sewall of Bangor, Major Burrage being unable to attend. This paper was written sixteen years ago, after a visit to the famous fields of Virginia, and it was greatly enjoyed and heartily applauded by the veterans who sat at the banquet board. A vote of thanks was extended to Major Burrage.

Commander W. H. Anderson of Portland next introduced Companion Hon. Charles A. Boutelle of Bangor, who delivered an address that was chiefly an expression of regret for wars past and a plea for peace in the future. Mr. Boutelle said that the awful results of war must have the effect of arousing the public conscience and of paving the way for the future peace. It seemed to him that although the character of men might be strengthened by the experience of armed conflict, humanity should be able, and should be anxious, to devise a better method of settling the disputes of peoples and States. "I favor an aggressive policy of peace," said he, and at this there was a loud applause.

Mr. Boutelle spoke of his recent journey across the continent, of the warm welcome he had received in distant places from members of the

Loyal Legion and the G. A. R., and in closing expressed the hope that he might meet all the assembled comrades again.

Gen. Charles Hamlin addressed the comrades briefly, urging that all should write out their recollections of the war, thus preserving many substantial and interesting facts.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

MARYLAND SOCIETY.—The Maryland Society celebrated Jackson Day at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, on January 8. Mr. Edwin Warfield, president of the Society, presided, and delivered an address. An address was made on "The Day We Celebrate," by Francis P. Stevens; "Reminiscences of the Past," Robert T. Smith; "The Nation," John B. Keplinger.

Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel took as his subject "Soldiers of the Republic." He began by speaking of the brave men who landed on the bleak and inhospitable shores of New England to found a great republic dedicated to freedom and to equal rights. Dr. Hadel pictured some of the most remarkable incidents of the Revolutionary war, and spoke of the men of Bunker Hill, the "Green Mountain Boys," the brave men of Saratoga and Yorktown as "Soldiers of the Republic." It was after the fight at Harlem Heights," said Dr. Hadel, "that the British recognized that the American soldier was a factor in warfare, and the idea that the rebellion could be put down in a year was a fallacy." The speaker reviewed some of the stirring incidents of the War of 1812 to show the exploits of the "Soldiers of the Republic."

A collation was served and the following toasts responded to: "Our Nearest Neighbor—the Sons of the American Revolution," Samuel H. Shriver; "The Old Defenders," Louis P. Griffith; "The Ladies," Townsend M. Conrad; "The Single Members," Robert Lee Gill; "The Married Members," Arthur M. Easter.

Mr. James E. Carr, Jr., responded to the toast, "The Society of the War of 1812." Mr. Carr gave an interesting history of the Society, telling of the many good things it has done, giving the roll of honor of the men who have so successfully conducted the organization from its inception, in 1814, to the present time, and closed by saying: "The Society is the oldest, with but one exception, of any patriotic military society in the country, that exception being the Society of the Cincinnati."

Dr. James D. Iglehart read a patriotic poem. A letter of regret was read from Mr. James Hooper. The committee of arrangements was Dr. Albert K. Hadel, chairman; Townsend N. Conrad, James E. Steuart,



Robert Lee Gill and Dr. J. D. Iglehart. Among the invited guests present were Major George B. Rodney, U. S. A., Fort McHenry; Rev. T. B. Frost, John Warfield, Samuel H. Shriver, Francis P. Stevens, Sons of American Revolution; Col. C. C. L. Leary, U. S. A.; Dr. Benjamin, of Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; Col. W. H. Chase, of Society of the District of Columbia.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Edwin Warfield, president; James E. Carr, Jr., and John M. Dulany, vice presidents; Dr. James D. Iglehart, secretary; Robert T. Smith, treasurer; Dr. Albert K. Hadel, registrar; William M. Marine, historian; Samuel A. Downs, John R. Wright, Augustus Bouldin, Ezekiel Mills, William M. Marine, James E. Stewart, Robert Lee Gill, Samuel F. Primrose and John H. Morgan, executive committee.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on January 8, the president, Dr. Franklin T. Beatty, presiding.

Resolutions were adopted urging the Massachusetts delegation in the Senate and Congress to support the measure introduced by Congressman Fitzgerald, to have the U. S. S. "Constitution" transferred to Boston, where she was built, and from which port she sailed on all of her victorious cruises.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Franklin Thomason Beatty; vice presidents, Charles William Galloupe, M. D., Captain Stanhope English Blunt and Captain John Wingate Weeks; secretary, Joseph Hiram S. Pearson; treasurer, Amos Binney; registrar, Hosea Emery Bowen; executive committee, the president, secretary and treasurer, and William Lithgow Willey, Sc. D., Frederick Bacon Philbrook, Rodney Macdonough and Allen Arnold.

At the close of the dinner, papers were read by Allen Arnold, Frederick B. Philbrook and Amos Binney, and impromptu speeches made by ex-alderman Boardman Hall, Col. Henry Hastings, Dr. C. W. Galloupe, Mr. Rodney Macdonough, Dr. F. T. Beatty, Mr. S. N. Gage and Mr. J. H. S. Pearson.

MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Military Society of the War of 1812, constituting the Veteran Corps of Artillery, held its annual meeting pursuant to law, in the governor's room, City Hall, in the city of New York, on Jan. 8. The president and commandant, the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., was in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. David Banks, Jr., George De Forest Barton, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Thaddeus Kosciuszko Chutkowski, John Lous Du Fais, John Merrick Eastman, Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Asa Bird Gardiner, Arthur Melvin Hatch, Charles Carroll Hummell, Charles Isham, James Mortimer Montgomery, Mandeville Mower, George W. Olney, Nathaniel Appleton

Prentiss, Ralph Earl Prime, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn, William Atwood Shelton, Gouverneur Mather Smith, Lewis Bayard Smith, Lorillard Spencer, Edgar Underhill, Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten, George Sandford Wylie, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and Crowell Hadden. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Humphreys, S. T. D., and much current business transacted. The register submitted obituary notices upon deceased members during the preceding year. These included two veterans of the war of 1812, who had been original members for many years, viz.: Henry Morris, who served in 1814 in Major Commandant Purdy Fowler's New York Battalion Sea Fencibles, and Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, who served in 1814 in Major Commandant John W. Forbes' Battalion, New York State Artillery. The deceased hereditary members were James Betts Metcalf, A. M., LL.B., Captain Carter Nelson Macauley, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and John Lawrence, of the governing committee of the Union Club. Appropriate resolutions were passed. Mr. Frederic Gallatin was elected a member of the Council of Administration, vice Sturtevant, deceased. The venerable Lieutenant Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, member of the Council, sent his regrets at his inability to attend. The officers are: Commandant, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.; vice commandant, Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D.; secretary and adjutant colonel, Henry Chauncey, Jr.; treasurer and Q. M., Charles Augustus Schermerhorn; chaplain, Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.; surgeon, John Van Rensselaer Hoff, M. D.; Paymaster, Charles Isham; commissary, Morris Patterson Ferris. The annual banquet of the organization was held at the Metropolitan Club Jan. 23, in commemoration of Major General Andrew Jackson's victory in 1814 over the hostile Creek nation.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.



MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.—A smoke talk was held on board U. S. S. "Minnesota," on Thursday evening, February 11, 1897, at 8 o'clock. Mr. W. H. Badlam, late Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., on the "Kearsage," read his paper entitled "The cruise of the U. S. S. 'Kearsage' and the cruise of the C. S. S. 'Alabama,' with an account of the engagement between the two ships."

This excellent paper is undoubtedly the most correct and complete history of the famous "Kearsage," and covers her entire career from the time she was launched until wrecked on Roncador reef, a few years ago. The reading was followed by an informal meeting presided over by the Commander.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Com-

mander, Chief Engineer David Betton Macomb, U. S. N. (retired); vice commander, Commander Henry Ware Lyon, U. S. N.; recorder, Amos Binney, A. B., S. B.; treasurer, Hosea Emery Bowen; registrar, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.; historian, William Lithgow Willey, Sc. D.; chaplain, Rev. Charles Langdon Tappan; councillors, Rear Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N. (retired), Thomas Amory DeBlois, M. D., Charles William Galloupe, M. D., Lieutenant William McCarty Little, U. S. N. (retired), Rodney Macdonough, Lieutenant Commander William Melville Paul, Naval Brigade, M. V. M., Frederick Bacon Philbrook, Major William Boerum Wetmore; trustee of permanent fund, Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMANDERY.—The diploma of the Order has been completed by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, and will be ready to be issued to Companions about the first of February. It is printed from a steel plate on parchment, and is a most artistic and satisfactory piece of work. Communications on this subject may be addressed to the secretary-general, Mr. James H. Morgan, 478 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., from whom order blanks for the diploma may be obtained. The national council having authorized a slight enlargement of the insignia, in order to conform to what is generally accepted as the proper standard of size, none of the present size will be issued after those now in the hands of the treasurer



general are disposed of. The latter, however, remain official, and may be worn by companions who prefer to do so, or they may be returned, if desired, and will be received in part payment for one of those about to be issued. Some companions prefer the present size and will retain them, but no more will be made. Those desiring more specific information on this subject should address the treasurer general, Mr. Edward S. Sayres, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the October meeting of the National Council the secretary general reported that seven State Commanderies of the Order had been instituted in the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Florida and Massachusetts, and that several others were in course of organization; and that the membership was rapidly increasing, with a remarkably large percentage of officers of the Army and Navy, as well as distinguished civilians on the roll. It was ordered that the proceedings of the National and State Commanderies should be published

in THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER and edited for publication by Judge Advocate General F. M. Avery.

NEW YORK COMMANDERY.—The New York Commandery held its annual meeting at the Brevoort House, New York city, on December 10th. The report of the secretary showed a very satisfactory growth in this the senior Commandery of the Order. The method adopted of conferring companionship on those whom the council selected, instead of issuing application blanks in the first instance and passing on personal qualifications afterward, has been found extremely effective in relieving companions from requests to propose candidates, and the officers from all embarrassment commonly attendant upon rejections, as well as bringing into the Commandery such men as are not only qualified by descent to be admitted but are also personally agreeable. Companionship is, therefore, a privilege conferred, not a right to be asked, or refused. The report of the treasurer showed the Commandery to be in the most satisfactory shape financially. The committee on constitution, through judge advocate Frank M. Avery, reported a new constitution and by-laws, to conform to the national constitution of the Order, and the same will be voted upon at a meeting of the Commandery to be held shortly. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Commander, David Banks; vice-commander, General Stewart L. Woodford; secretary, Robert Webb Morgan, 108 Fulton St., New York; treasurer, George Livingston Nichols; registrar, Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; judge advocate, General James M. Varnum; surgeon, Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; and deputy secretary, Jacob T. Van Wyck. Mr. James Henry Morgan, having been elected secretary general, retired as vice commander of the New York Commandery, and judge advocate general Frank Montgomery Avery from the office of judge advocate of the same, and the Commandery at this meeting, by unanimous vote, resolved to present to each of these officers, as a token of appreciation of their labors in organizing and developing the New York Commandery and the Order, the insignia of the Order, suitably inscribed. After the business meeting a collation was served and a pleasant reception followed.

The annual banquet of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States—New York Commandery, was held at the Brevoort, New York city, in January. The arrangements were in charge of Commander Banks, J. Kennsett Olyphant, Jacob T. Van Wyck and Frank Montgomery Avery. A feature of the banquets of the Military Order of Foreign Wars is the entire absence of stiffness. The Companions of the Commandery are all personally known to each other and are congenial, meeting together not only at banquets held at infrequent intervals, but often during the year at receptions and meetings. The spirit of good fellowship and fraternity

is not the least of the pleasant features of the banquets of the Commandery.

CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY.—The Commandery held its first meeting at the city of San Francisco in December. and elected the following board of officers: Commander, Professor Edward S. Holden, LL. D.; vice commander, D. Henshaw Ward; secretary, Adolphus S. Hubbard, San Francisco; treasurer, Charles S. Greene; registrar, Bradner W. Lee; judge advocate, Hon. Robert Young Hayne; deputy secretary, Franklin B. Washington. The California Commandery also adopted at this meeting a constitution and by-laws, embodying in the former the provision that companionship shall be conferred upon those who may be selected by the council and may not be sought by application of the candidate in the first instance.

FLORIDA COMMANDERY.—The charter companions of the Florida Commandery are the following: Lieutenant James H. Bull, U. S. N., Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., Van Wyck S. Bull, James Hunter Bull, W. T. Cogswell, Charles F. Cogswell, W. O. H. Shepard, Lieutenant John Gardner Quimby, U. S. N., Lieutenant J. T. Myers, U. S. N., Ensign John Rufus Edie, U. S. N., Lieutenant A. C. Almy, U. S. N., Lieutenant-Commander James H. Selfridge, U. S. N., W. T. Shepard, J. A. B. Cogswell, William C. Howes and W. H. Milton, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.—This Commandery was organized at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on October 12, when the following officers were elected:

Commander, Major General Z. B. Tower, U. S. A.; vice commander, Major General A. P. Howe, U. S. A.; judge advocate, E. S. Spaulding; secretary, Allen Arnold; deputy secretary, G. H. Bull; treasurer, John C. Edwards; registrar, W. L. Willey. The charter companions of the Commandery were Edward H. Eldridge, Jr., John Couper Edwards, William L. Willey, Major General Albion P. Howe, U. S. A., Major General Z. B. Tower, U. S. A., Rodney Macdonough, Allen Arnold, E. S. Spaulding and Gould Hoyt Bull.

Following the precedent of the Pennsylvania and New York Commanderies companionship in the Massachusetts Commandery is conferred on those who are selected and invited by the council.

The recent death of General Howe leaves the position of commander vacant.

Patriotic-Hereditary Societies.

COLONIAL PERIOD.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

GEORGIA SOCIETY.—A charter to the Georgia Society was granted by the General Society at a meeting of the Council held in New York City, in November last.

The Georgia Society starts with about twenty members, six of whom are transferred from the Maryland Society and one from the New York Society.

Mr. John A. G. Carson, of Savannah, a member of the Maryland Society, has acted as secretary for the State of Georgia by authority of the general council. Besides Mr. Carson, Messrs. Francis Fitch Jones, William Washington Gordon, Jr., Thomas Pinckney Waring, William Ridgely Leaken, Jefferson

Randolph Anderson and Hugh Veron Washington are charter members of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership conditional upon the final approval of their papers by the registrar general:

Anthony S. Byers, Dr. Hugh Hagan, Charles F. Whitner, John A. Whitner, William D. Grant, John W. Grant, John M. McAllister, John T. Glenn, Richard H. Earle, General Henry R. Jackson, Murray L. Screven, John H. Kinzie and Robert C. Neely.

The headquarters of the Society will be in Savannah.

MINNESOTA SOCIETY.—The Minnesota Society of the Colonial Wars tendered to its members and friends a social court at St. Paul, on January



21, it being the initial meeting of a course of lectures to be delivered under the auspices of the Society during 1897. Governor Rukard Hurd of the Society presided at the meeting, at which more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Ten regular meetings have been held since its organization Jan. 15, 1896, and several special courts for the celebration of notable historic days, especially that of the Mayflower compact, Nov. 11, and of the Great Swamp campaign, Dec. 19 last.

Rev. Dr. Ingersoll made a brief address, after which Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., read the paper of the evening, his subject being "Colonization." He outlined the various periods of conquest and colonization on the North American continent before the War of the Revolution and explained his remarks with a series of colored maps. Rev. Dr. D. W. Rhodes spoke briefly on the value of patriotic organizations. Light refreshments were served after the addresses.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on February 10th, 1897, the following officers were elected: Governor, Henry Pratt Upham; deputy governor, Major Clinton Brooks Sears, U. S. A.; lieutenant governor, Charles Phelps Noyes; secretary, Major Charles Henry Whipple, U. S. A., Army Building, St. Paul; treasurer, George Henry Daggett; registrar, Charles Edwin Mayo; historian, Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A.; genealogist, Charles Eliot Pike; chancellor, Edwin Sedgwick Chittenden; chaplain, Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, D. D.

* Gentlemen of the Council, term expiring 1898,—Jacob Stone, Major William Francis Tucker, U. S. A., Stephen Jewett; Term expiring 1900,—Rukard Hurd, General John Rutter Brooke, U. S. A., Captain Edgar Campbell Bowen, U. S. A.

Standing Committees, membership,—Rukard Hurd, chairman, Charles Eliot Pike, secretary, Charles Phelps Noyes, Charles Edwin Mayo, William Gardner White; Historical Documents, Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., chairman, Albert Randell Moore, secretary, Rev. Edward Payson Ingersoll, D. D., Daniel Rogers Noyes, Rev. Edward Craig Mitchell.

CHARLES HENRY WHIPPLE, Secretary.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.—The members of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the state of New York, residing in Albany, met at the Fort Orange club on December 2, and effected a formal social organization, the following temporary officers being elected: President, the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn; vice, Judge Clifford D. Gregory; secretary, Edgar C. Leonard; treasurer, George Comstock Baker; executive committee, R. D. Williams, state historian Hugh Hastings and Henry Harmon Noble.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.—The following is a complete list of the officers of the Society for 1897, elected at the last annual court: Governor, Edward McKinstry Teal; deputy governor, Samuel Eberly Gross; lieutenant-governor, Lyman Dresser Hammond; secretary, Seymour Morris; deputy-

secretary, Scott Jordan; treasurer, Frank Eugene Spooner; registrar, John Smith Sargent; historian, Edward Milton Adams; chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Frank Wakely Gunsaulus; gentlemen of the Council, Deming Haven Preston, Henry Austin Osborn, Charles Thomson Atkinson; committee on membership, Frederick Clifton Pierce, George Butters, Ebenezer Lane; committee on entertainment, George Samuel Marsh, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Hiram Holbrook Rose; delegates to the general court, Hempstead Washburne, Henry Sherman Boutell, Samuel Eberly Gross, Frank Bassett Tobey, Rev. Abbott Eliot Kittredge, D. D.; alternates, George Whitfield Newcomb, Albert Eugene Snow, Edward Beecher Case, William Wolcott Strong, Charles Durkee Dana.

On the evening of December 22nd last, the Society held its annual banquet at the Wellington, Chicago, at which fifty members were present. The present membership is ninety-four.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.—The New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames



of America held their fourth commemorative meeting in Morristown, on October 8th, 1896. They met in the Lafayette rooms at Washington's headquarters. The rooms were handsomely decorated. The reading desk in the hall and the mantel of the dining hall were banked with palms and ferns, bordered with a double row of hydrangeas and bunches of yellow dahlias tied with blue ribbons. The colors of the Society, yellow and blue, were well carried out. The guests, numbering in all about 125, were received at the building by Mrs. Merrell, Miss Mills and Miss Sherman. The

committee from the board of managers in Trenton, of which Mrs. Cleaveland Hilson was Chairman, and the Morristown ladies of the Society, proved their efficiency in making it a grand success. It is customary in our Society to invite the national board, the board of the thirteen States, and our own members throughout the State, who now number 229. Our national president, Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York City, did us the honor to be present, also several invited guests from Morristown. The subject taken was "The great Conference held with the Indian Tribes, October 8th to 26th, 1758, by the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and their Councils." The programme, which did great credit to the ladies of Morristown for the very beautiful manner in which it was gotten up, was first, "Welcome to Morristown," by Mrs. Frederick W. Merrell, the chairman, who referred to the historic event the day commemorated—and told

of the programme, and said one man had magnanimously been allowed to speak—Mr. Frank R. Stockton,—and gave them all a hearty welcome to the historic old mansion and town. Second, "Greeting by the President," Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, who gracefully welcomed all our members and friends in a few words, and spoke of how the organization had grown in numbers and strength, of money raised for its work, and hopes that the State Society would prove its usefulness. Third, "The Great Conference," by Mrs. John B. Dumont, of Phainfield, who told the story of the great Conference at Easton in 1758, and the events that led up to the treaties there decided. At the Conference were the governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and their councils, and over 500 Indians. Fourth, "Conrad Weiser," by Miss Margaret Bispham Levey, of Elizabeth, N. J., who told of his great assistance to the governments of the various States as an Indian interpreter. The Conference was one of the first recorded on this continent where women were present, although they were not allowed to take part. Weiser died in 1760, aged nearly 64 years, and leaving about 1,000 acres of land as a legacy. Fifth, "A Farical Side of our Treaties of Peace with the Indians," by Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., who gave a bright and humorous account of numerous incidents and comparisons with present conditions. Sixth, "Early Women of New Jersey," by Mr. Frank R. Stockton, who told many anecdotes of the early women, their usefulness, and a peculiar fact that the early women were very long lived and that the Indian women were great peacemakers.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.—The Colonial Dames in the State of California, who organized as a Society in San Francisco, October 8th, 1895, and incorporated July 9th, 1896, held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, in October last. The same officers were re-elected as follows: Mrs. Selden S. Wright, chairman; Mrs. George A. Crux, recording secretary; Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, corresponding secretary and historian; Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, treasurer. The latest additions to the Society are: Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck, of the Virginia Society; Mrs. George E. Whitney, of the Maryland, and Mrs. Edwin W. Newhall, of the Massachusetts Society. The Society was delighted to have as guest one of the Rhode Island Dames, Mrs. Charles Steedman. Mrs. Hervey Darnel, of Alameda, one of the members, read her most excellent paper on "Heraldry," a subject with which the Dames are "en rapport."

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—The Society held several meetings in its beautifully restored and renovated room in Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. The season's work has been mapped out and various committees formed, as this, like all the branches of the National Society of Colonial Dames, is essentially an active, patriotic organization. The Senate Chamber in which the second session of the First Congress of

the United States met in 1790, and in which it continued to meet during the remaining years of the century, although under the care of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, and used by them for their business meetings, lectures and entertainments, is, upon all other occasions, open to the public. Any passer-by may step in and walk through the beautiful hall, which, in color, decoration and furnishing, has been made to look as it did when Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and all the other Fathers of the Republic met there. The visitors' book, kept by the janitress during the summer, shows a long list of visitors, many of whom were from the western States and Territories.

The Pennsylvania Society is interesting itself in the restoration of other historic buildings and rooms, and is hoping to have an appropriation granted by the city of Philadelphia for the prosecution of this good work.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—All meetings and entertainments of the Society are now held in the rooms in Congress Hall, where a person is in charge to receive visitors and give them all information desired. A register is at hand in which all visitors are requested to sign their names.

The Society is much interested in the restoration of all old buildings of importance, and through its influence and that of other patriotic Societies of Pennsylvania, a handsome sum has been appropriated by the city to preserve and restore the whole block of buildings on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, of which Independence Hall is the central structure.

The lecture committee, Mrs. Cuyler Patterson chairman, whose province it has been to provide interesting lectures for the members of the Society and for the children of the public schools, is making arrangements for a series of lectures upon Colonial subjects to be given during the spring months. A lecture has been promised by Mr. John Fiske, upon the subject, "Society in the Old Dominion."

The Prize Essay committee, Mrs. John Sanders chairman, is about to offer its usual series of prizes for papers upon the early history of the colonies, in the Girls' Normal and Grammar schools of Philadelphia. The object of these prizes is to stimulate among the children of the public schools an intelligent interest in the early history of our country.

The entertainment committee, Mrs. F. A. Packard chairman, has decided, with the approval of the Society, to hold the Society's annual entertainment upon March 10th, in commemoration of the first meeting of the Provincial Assembly upon Pennsylvania soil. This first Assembly, consisting of seventy-two members, according to Mr. John F. Watson, the Chronicler of Pennsylvania, and other authorities, met March 10th, 1683, and until the completion of a court-house in 1707, held its sessions in the Friends' Meeting-house and in the homes of Robert Whitepane, Samuel Carpenter, and other citizens.

In addition to the annual entertainment, two Colonial talks will be given by the Pennsylvania Dames, for which the dates have not yet been arranged.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—The January meeting was held on Wednesday, the twentieth of the month, and the minutes of the last meeting showed that considerable work had been done and several new projects entered upon, chiefly the furnishing and beautifying of the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall. The committee room of the Dames has been provided with oriental rugs and mahogany tables suitable to its use. The house committee working jointly with the Committee of Thirteen will shortly have the chandelier and side lights ready for the Senate Chamber; the fixtures are copies from chandeliers of the colonial period, having graceful branches to hold candles.

The entertainment committee will shortly give a colonial talk, at which papers will be read by members of the Society. Two lectures have been arranged for the season, from Mr. John Fiske of Cambridge, and Mr. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. Two more are being considered, but the lecturer not yet decided upon.

The library of the Society has received a valuable addition in the form of seventeen volumes of the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, dating from March 10th, 1683 to December, 1790. These useful books of reference were presented by Miss Elizabeth McClellan, a member of the Society. Another volume recently given to the library is "Merion in the Welsh Tract," by Thomas Allen Glenn, a handsome royal octavo, richly illustrated, the gift of Mr. James D. Winsor, of Haverford.

As the object of the Society is to instil patriotism in the minds of the young and an interest in the great men of the past, portraits of Washington and Robert Morris have been presented to some of the schools. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, president of the Pennsylvania Society, gave on the eighteenth of January to the Robert Morris school, a portrait of her distinguished ancestor, Benjamin Franklin. The portrait was presented in commemoration of Franklin's birthday.

On the 23rd of January Dr. John Fiske gave his lecture on "Society in the Old Dominion." The Senate Chamber presented an inspiring scene, decorated with the stars and stripes and the flag of the Society, with tall lamps and candelabra to illuminate in true colonial style. The hall was filled to overflowing with a large number of Dames and many members of other patriotic Societies. Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford introduced Dr. Fiske in a few well chosen words. She spoke of the tedious and dreaded task the study of history used to be, some thirty years ago, but that since then, a new school of historians had made the once dry, uninteresting study a pleasure, and she referred to Dr. Fiske as the master of this school. While, she said, the Society appreciated the honor he conferred on them by

favoring them with an address, the honor was not all on their side, for it was not every man who had the privilege of addressing an audience within the walls sacred to the voice of Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams.

Dr. Fiske gave a detailed and striking account of life in the Old Dominion from the time of its first settlement to the Revolutionary War, and dwelt largely on the class of pioneers which formed its early population. The principal currency was tobacco, it being almost the sole industry of the Dominion. Its cultivation largely influenced the customs and lives of the people. "Like all rural aristocrats," Dr. Fiske continued, "the planters despised tradesmen and manufacturers. There were few of the former and none of the latter. Towns were few and small. Even the exportation of great quantities of tobacco did not create seaports. The great number of navigable rivers allowed many of the planters to have wharves at their own doors. The ships from England came up to these, and exchanged manufactured articles for tobacco."

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

GENERAL SOCIETY.—Delegates from the various Societies of Mayflower descendants in this country met in Plymouth on January 12, to form a General Society. The first one of these societies was formed in New York in November, 1894. The three other societies are the Massachusetts, the Pennsylvania, and the one in Connecticut which, up to the date of the convention in Plymouth, has been known as the New England Society.

The meeting was called to order in historic Pilgrim hall, by Francis Olcott Allen of Philadelphia, deputy governor of the Pennsylvania Society. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark of Boston. Organization was effected by the election of Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of New York as permanent chairman and George Ernest Bowman as permanent secretary.

The following were present: From the Mass. Society, Gamaliel Bradford, governor; Rev. Dr. Edward Lord Clark, elder; George Ernest Bowman, secretary; Myles Standish, M. D., captain; J. Myles Standish, Frank William Sprague of Boston, Charles Livingstone Cushman of Auburn, Me., Dr. Thomas Bradford Drew of Plymouth; from the New York Society, Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, elder; Frederick Horace Hatch, secretary; William Milne Grinnell, treasurer; Richard Henry Greene, historian; J. Dougal Bissell, M. D., surgeon; J. Bayard Backus, assistant; Howland Davis, assistant; George Herbert Warren, assistant; Walter Scott Allerton, assistant; Marshal Winslow Greene; from the Pennsylvania society, Francis Olcott Allen, deputy governor; J. Granville Leach, historian; from the New England Society, the following from Connecticut; William Waldo Hyde, governor; Thomas Sedgwick Steele, Walstein Chester, William M. Stark, Percy Coe Eggleston, secretary.

Committees were appointed to prepare a plan of organization and to

report to adjourned meeting held at 2 o'clock. The company dined at the Samoset House at 12.30 p. m., and then visited the places of historic interest.

At 2 p. m. the business session was resumed, and the following officers were chosen: Governor general, Henry E. Howland of New York; deputy governor general for Massachusetts, Winslow Warren of Boston; deputy governor general for Pennsylvania, Francis Olcott Allen of Philadelphia; deputy governor general for Connecticut, William Waldo Hyde of Hartford; secretary general, George Ernest Bowman of Boston; treasurer general, James Mauran Rhodes of Pennsylvania; captain general, Dr. Myles Standish of Boston; elder general, Rev. Roderick Terry of New York; historian general, Richard Henry Greene of New York; surgeon general, Orlando Brown of Connecticut; assistants, Howland Davis of New York, Rev. Dr. Edward Lord Clark and Frank William Sprague of Massachusetts, Edward Clinton Lee and J. Granville Leach of Pennsylvania. Percy Coe Eggleston and William Molthrop Stark of Connecticut.

The insignia of the New York Society was adopted for the general Society, and the New York seal was adopted, with modifications. The first general congress will be held in Plymouth in September, on the anniversary of the departure of the Mayflower from England.

Much interest has been manifested throughout the country in the formation of this society, the secretary having received numerous letters from prominent people regarding it. It was deemed particularly fitting that the birthplace of the new Society should be the spot where the Pilgrims landed.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.—

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor of The American Historical Register:

In the October-November number of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER you announce the proposed formation of a "Society of Mayflower Descendants" in Chicago, and mention the names of fifteen persons interested. Then you state "no other descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers are known to live in Illinois."

I know the history of more than one of the fifteen names mentioned and would be glad to correct the statement with regard to there being no others in the State. I have the names, post-office address and history of at least twenty persons resident of Illinois of adult age who are descended from the original Pilgrim Fathers and have traced their genealogy.

Yours very truly,

J. B. JOHNSON,

Editor and Publisher "The Johnson Memorial."

COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.

The New York Chapter of the Colonial Order celebrated its second annual festival by a dinner at the Metropolitan club on Friday evening, De-

ember 4, 1896. Mr. Beverly Chew, the chancellor of the chapter, presided. On his right and left were seated representatives of the following societies, as follows: Mr. Nicholas Fish of the Society of the Cincinnati; Mr. S. F. Stanton of the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. Frederick J. dePeyster of the Society of Colonial Wars; Mr. Justice Truax of the Holland Society; Mr. Cammillus G. Kidder of the New England Society; and General Charles A. Carlton of the Sons of the Revolution.

Over fifty members and guests were present. When the sorbet was reached, envelopes were distributed containing a print of Fort New Amsterdam of the Manhattans, 1651, a quaint old view of New York. The chancellor announced that the Colonial Order had caused these prints to be prepared and distributed, as the Order believed them to be of interest to those students of our early history who belonged to such societies as the Colonial Order, and that the Order hoped each year to distribute a view of colonial New York in succeeding periods of growth and development. The print is one of rare interest to students of colonial history.

The toasts were as follows: Triumphant Democracy, responded to by Mr. Fordham Morris, the grand chancellor of the Colonial Order. The President of the United States, no response—the members and guests drank, standing. The State of New York, responded to by Mr. dePeyster of the Colonial Wars. History and Lessons of the Past, responded to by Col. William Cary Danger of the Colonial Order. The Dames and Damsels of '76, responded to by Mr. Kidder of the New England. Our Guests, responded to by Judge Truax of the Holland Society. General Carlton of the Sons of the Revolution also made a response to an impromptu toast.

This dinner resembled the former one in that an atmosphere of convivial union pervaded the room, suggested possibly by the graceful design on the menu cards,—a jolly Dutchman and gay cavalier leading a hesitating Puritan in a virtuous dance. Good fellowship among kindred societies is an unwritten motto of the Colonial Order; for all are needed in the work of keeping the embers of patriotism in a warm and healthful glow.

COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The members of the Society were entertained recently by a colonial tea and musicale at the residence of the president, Mrs. H. P. Halsey, McDonough street, Brooklyn. Preceding the musicale the hostess delivered a brief address, justifying the formation of the Society and explaining its purpose. The speaker made special reference to Macauley's well-known declaration, "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

The decorations were tasteful and appropriate. National flags prevailed; special prominence being given to a scarlet and white colonial flag.

embroidered with the crown and signet of James I. of England, patterned after the colonial standard first adopted by the Massachusetts bay colony. On the front mantel was a large floral piece with white background bearing the legend in scarlet letters, "Colonial Daughters, 1607—1699." Standing on an antique table was an exact model three feet in length of the king's ship "Talbot," once commanded by Sir Francis Drake, and which afterward in 1629 arrived at the bay colony, having as passenger the first minister of the Massachusetts bay colony, Francis Higginson, ancestor of the hostess and several of the other members present.

Among a number of colonial relics prominently placed about the rooms was an old-time spinning wheel, silver candle sticks which held the burning tallow two hundred years ago, a sword and musket used in the battle of Lexington and many other curios which belonged to the earliest settlers.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MARYLAND SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of the Society for the year 1897: President, General Joseph Lancaster Brent; vice-presidents, Colonel Charles T. Holloway, John Warfield, Charles B. Penrose, Jr.; secretary, James D. Iglehart, M. D.; treasurer, Alexander D. B. Courtney; registrar and historian, Albert K. Hadel, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. Henry Branch, D. D.; additional managers, Charles W. Stockett, M. D., Samuel H. Shriver, Charles E. Shanahan, Ruxton M. Ridgely, Edward T. Jones; honorary vice-presidents, Samuel C. Chew, A. M., M. D., Colonel George A. Pearse, John H. Jamar, M. D., Samuel C. Rowland and William T. Williams.



NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of the North Carolina Society for 1896-97: President, Hon. Elias

Carr, Governor of North Carolina; vice-president, Dr. Peter Evans Hines, Raleigh; secretary, Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Raleigh; registrar, Professor Daniel Harvey Hill, Raleigh; treasurer, Herbert Worth Jackson, Raleigh; chaplain, the Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D. D., Edenton; board of managers, Captain Samuel A'Court Ashe, chairman; the officers, *ex officio*, and Colonel Alexander Quarles Holladay, Colonel Thomas Stephen Kenan, Major Graham Daves, George Bradburn Curtis, Dr. Herbert

Bemerton Battle, Bosworth Clifton Beckwith, Professor Collier Cobb, and Heriot Clarkson; delegates to the general convention, Governor Elias Carr, General James Dodge Glenn, Major Graham Daves, George Bradburn Curtis and Alexander Boyd Andrews, Jr.; alternates, Professor Collier Cobb, Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Heriot Clarkson, George Sumter Powell and William Kearny Carr.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.—The following is a complete list of the board of officers and committees of the Society for 1897: Captain Samuel E. Gross, captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, president; Colonel Geo. V. Lauman, first vice president; Horatio L. Wait, second vice president; John D. Vandercook, secretary; Fletcher B. Gibbs, treasurer; Frederick C. Pierce, historian; Albert J. Fisher, poet; Willis J. Ripley, registrar; Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, chaplain; John C. Long, sergeant-at-arms; board of managers are Major W. McClaughry, Charles H. Requa, Charles D. Dana, John H. Loomis, Frank P. Blair and Martin M. Gridley.

Delegate at large, Isaac S. Blackwelder; delegates: Messrs. Daniel Goodwin, Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Frank B. Tobey, Rockwood W. Hosmer and Hon. Frank Baker.

The new Board of Managers has appointed committees on the following matters: Membership; Entertainment; Press; Necrology; Auditing; Local Chapters; Headquarters and Library; Ways and Means; Advancement and Recruiting.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—Spokane Chapter, No. 1, Washington State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held its fourth annual meeting February 1, with President A. W. Doland, and Secretary Chester F. Lee as officers of the meeting. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry M. Hoyt; vice president, Chester F. Lee; secretary, Millard T. Hartson; treasurer, W. H. Edes; registrar, Warren W. Tolman; chaplain, Rev. Brian C. Roberts; managers, Waldo G. Paine and Frank T. Post. Thomas Hooker was elected delegate from the chapter to the annual meeting of the state society.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY.—The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting at New Orleans in December last, in the office of E. Howard McCaleb, in the Liverpool and London and Globe building, and reorganized the society, electing new officers and appointing a committee to secure a charter.

The society has been in a rather disorganized condition recently, owing to the inability of some of the officers to secure time to attend to its affairs, and as there are a number of the leading men in the state in it they determined to try to put new life into it, and the meeting yesterday resulted. The following officers were elected: President, Marshall J.

Smith; secretary, F. W. Stoddart; treasurer, E. T. Merrick; first vice president, E. H. McCaleb; second vice president, Judge Taylor Beattie; registrar, J. Moore Soniat, M. D.; chaplain, Rev. John Sawyer; historian, Charles Patton Dimitry.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.



MISSOURI SOCIETY.—The following officers of the Kansas City Chapter have been elected for the ensuing year: President, Israel Putnam Dana; vice-president, Thomas Dana; secretary, Alfred L. Howe; treasurer, William B. Thayer; board of managers, Joseph V. C. Karnes, John C. Harrison, William P. Voorhees, Gardiner Lathrop, Thomas James and William B. Clarke.

* * A Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution was organized in St. Joseph at a meeting held at the Benton Club, Nov. 30, last, over which presided State Secretary Henry Cadle of Bethany, Mo. The following were elected officers of the Chapter: President, C. A. Mosman; vice-president, John S. Brittain; secretary, L. O. Weakley; treasurer, E. C. Smith;

board of managers, Milton Tootle, Jr., H. K. White, Huston Wyeth, J. W. Atwill, J. W. Beach and Stoughton Walker.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of the Illinois Society for 1897: President, Horace Kent Tenny; vice president, John C. Foote, second vice president, Albert C. Barnes; third vice president, Robert P. Benedict; secretary, Frank K. Root; treasurer, Harrison Kelley; registrar, C. T. Atkinson; chaplain, the Rev. Charles R. Hale; board of managers, Henry W. Dudley, the Rev. Walter Delafield, J. W. Hill, F. R. Seelye, Charles Cromwell, G. M. Moulton, J. W. D. Kelley, M. L. Coffeen, W. B. Bogert.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:



PENNSYLVANIA.—The fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held on Wednesday, Oct. 28, last, at the College of Physicians, the regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, in the chair. After the reading of the various reports of the officers and committees, also a paper prepared by T. Mellon Rogers, the architect, regarding the restoration of the Banqueting Room at Independence Hall, the election of officers took place, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, regent; Mrs. Edward I. Smith, vice-regent; Mrs. Hood Gilpin, registrar; Miss Helena Hubbell, recording secretary; Mrs. William Foster Thornton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Her-

man Hoopes, treasurer; Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes, historian; Mrs. W. W. Sylvester, chaplain; board of managers, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Howard Wood, Mrs. Alfred Wheelen, Miss Fannie S. Magee, Miss Helen Huber, Mrs. I. Bolton Winpenny.

A very excellent paper written by the retiring historian, Miss Anne Law Hubbell, on "Independence Hall in ante-Revolutionary Times," was read, and as this is a subject of the utmost interest to the Philadelphia Chapter, it was much enjoyed. The measure of success which crowns every undertaking depends on the interest, ability and energy that are employed by its advocates in the promotion of its growth. It must be conceded that the fifth year of the existence of our Chapter has been an eminently successful and profitable one; the Chapter is in a most flourishing condition; its membership is about two hundred and fifty of the most prominent women of the city and suburbs, and application papers are constantly being verified and considered by the board of managers. The most important work done by the Chapter during the past year was the gaining possession or custody of the Banqueting Room of Independence Hall. It would be impossible to give too much praise or credit to our honored regent for the work she has done in obtaining the consent of the City Councils for our Chapter to occupy the room. Other patriotic societies had applied for it and it is entirely due to the influence, diplomacy and energy of our regent that we are the victors.

With our past successes and failures to guide or admonish us and with bright hopes for the future and with a steady faith in the necessity of the great work we are called upon to perform, we, the members of the Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R., hope in the year of 1897 to move on to still greater and more significant achievements.

FANNIE PRICE RHODES,
Historian Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

* * The George Taylor Chapter D. A. R., of Easton, Pa., gave two patriotic entertainments recently in Easton, Pa., consisting of tableaux, moving pictures and a comedietta, "Love in '76," for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase of the old Taylor house in Easton, Pa., where George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania lived and died.

The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, regent, Mrs. Henry W. Scott, Mrs. Frank Reeder, Mrs. Henry D. Lachenour, Mrs. Edward J. Fox, Jr., and was a very great success, artistically and otherwise. The programme consisted of (1) six tableaux of America, as follows: "America's Best Gifts to Her People;" (2) The "Reception of President and Lady Washington in Philadelphia," at which the minuet was beautifully danced; (3) "A Wedding Festival at Easton, Eston, England," representing the marriage of Thomas Penn and Lady Juliana Fermor, and "Merry

Making in Ye Olden Tyme;" (4) "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," recited by Miss Grace Simon and illustrated by tableaux; (5) Comedietta, "Love in 'Seventy-Six: An Incident of the Revolution."

The Daughters have aroused considerable enthusiasm regarding the purchase of this old historic house, which was built by William Parsons, the "God-Father" of Easton, and among its most prominent citizens during colonial times. As a result of the action of the Daughters an organized movement is now being made to purchase, restore and preserve the building.

* * The Yorktown Chapter, amid imposing ceremonies, unveiled a tablet to the memory of Colonel Thomas Hartley, in St. John's Episcopal church of York, on Nov. 19, last. The tablet was unveiled by a lineal descendant of Colonel Hartley, Dr. C. H. Hall, of Macon, Georgia. It is a beautiful brass plate on a marble slab as a back, and is imbedded in the wall of the north transept, beneath which is the last resting place of the remains of Colonel Hartley. A beautiful silk American flag is gracefully draped over the whole and on its face is the following inscription in black lettering:

In Memory
of
Thomas Hartley,
Patriot, Soldier, Statesman.
A devout Christian
and
Member of the Protestant Episcopal
Church.
Sometime Vestryman of St. John's
and Delegate to the first General Convention
of the Church in America.
A Distinguished Member of the Bar of
Yorktown.
Lieutenant Pennsylvania Minute Men,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Battalion Pennsylv-
ania,
Colonel Hartley's Additional Continental
Regiment
Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Regi-
ment.
Representative in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th,
5th and 6th Congresses.
Born in Berks County Pennsylvania
September 7th 1748
Died at Yorktown December 21st 1800.

This tablet is placed by the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black delivered the oration, and the presentation address was made by Edward W. Spangler, Esq., in behalf of the Yorktown Chapter, who presented the tablet, and Rev. Charles J. Wood accepted it for the corporation of the church.

Colonel Thomas Hartley was a distinguished soldier and statesman during the struggle for liberty. As early as 1778 Washington detailed him to command an expedition against the Indians at Tioga Point (now Athens) to break up an Indian rendezvous. He organized his small force at Fort Muncy, marched over the ground now occupied by the city of Williamsport, and ascended Lycoming creek. From the head thereof he deflected to the right and finally reached the Point, where he met and dispersed the band of savages and then returned in triumph. Colonel Hartley lived and died at York, and after the lapse of ninety-six years it remained for the Daughters of the American Revolution to suitably mark his grave.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following are the officers of the Bunker Hill Chapter for 1897: Regent, Miss Marion Howard Brazier; vice-regent, Miss Abby McCutcheon; registrar, Mrs. Emelie L. Waterman; secretary, Miss Mary E. Elliott; treasurer, Miss Fannie J. Darrow; historian, Miss S. M. Brown; executive committee, Mary D. Chandler, Miss Amelia Johnson and Mrs. Pendergast.

* * The recently-organized Framingham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is officered as follows: Mrs. E. M. White, regent; Mrs. Willard Howe, vice-regent; Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge, secretary; Mrs. Adaline T. Metcalf, treasurer; Mrs. Frank H. Fales, registrar; Mrs. Chauncey V. Fuller, historian.

NEW YORK.—The annual chapter day of Saranac Chapter of Plattsburg, was appropriately observed with divine services at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday, October 18, 1896. The spacious edifice, which was handsomely decorated with the national colors, was filled to its utmost capacity long before the time for opening of the services. At either end of the pulpit platform were stacks of arms, while on the front of the gallery were festooned the stars and stripes. On the platform were seated Rev. Joseph Gamble, pastor of the church, Rev. Hobart Cooke, rector of Trinity church, Rev. A. D. Carpenter, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Clark, of Keeseville, who is supplying the M. E. church pulpit during the absence of Rev. Mr. Eaton.

Shortly before the hour of opening, the members of Saranac Chapter, D. A. R., Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Benedict Post, G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, members of Society of the Cincinnati, members of Military Order of Loyal Legion, members of Society of Colonial Wars, members of Society of 1812, who had gathered in the parlors in the basement of the

church, marched into the body of the church and occupied the seats reserved for them.

The services were opened with the "Poet and Peasant" by the 21st Infantry orchestra. This was followed by the responsive reading of Psalm xlv. by Rev. Hobart Cooke and the congregation. This was followed by the Apostles' Creed and the singing of America by the congregation. Rev. A. D. Carpenter then read a scriptural lesson and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clark. The hymn "Forefathers' Day" was sung by the congregation, after which Rev. Joseph Gamble preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Galatians, first chapter, fourteenth verse: "Being exceedingly zealous for the traditions of his fathers."

The reverend gentleman in this sermon fully sustained his reputation as a pulpit orator and for over half an hour held the close attention of his congregation with his eloquent words. He spoke in part as follows:

"Could we by some means not yet employed, but which suggests a work which might well engage the time and talents of some able historian from the ranks of the D. A. R. in story and in song, be made familiar with the secret history of our own revolution, we would find examples of devotion to their country, of consecration of their best for their country's good which would give you a worthier right to be called a 'daughter' than it is to trace your ancestral lineage from some man, however eminent his position or distinguished his services; and yet, strange to say, these so-called feminine collateral lines do not hold. The spindle must give place to the sword. We have had hi(s)story, if you will allow the play on the word, in voluminous degree, of men's deeds of daring, of loyalty and love, of battles fought, of victories and defeats, by land and sea, of privations and sufferings. Let us have something of her story, of woman's sacrifices and sufferings, her anxieties at home while husband, father, brother, lover, friend, were afield; her agonies after every battle lest a black missive should bring tidings of woe.

"Ah! My friends, it often requires more grit and grace to endure than to do; more sacrifice to give one's beloved than to give one's self; to wait, than to fight; to live, than to die for one's country.

"In my opinion the nation is to be congratulated on the coming to the front of the feminine factor in political life, if not yet to the enjoyment of suffrage, to an influence which will go a long way toward shaming the masculine mind into a purer devotion to the traditional principles of the government. I pity the man who at the close of this nineteenth century will sneer at or belittle these patriotic societies of the women, or the political and religious power of women in the world. May their influence grow, their power extend, their glory increase, that it may be with us as the Psalmist prayed it might be with Israel of old, 'That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.'"

At the close of the sermon benediction was pronounced by Rev. Hobart Cooke, closing a patriotic service on the anniversary of the battle of Valcour which will long be remembered by those who were present.

H. H. N.

* * The Wiltwyck Chapter of Kingston commemorated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British, on October 16, 1777. There were large representations from the Chapters at Irvington, Cazenovia, Newburg, Cooperstown, Plattsburgh, Sing Sing, Ogdensburgh, Saratoga, Fishkill, Hudson, Albany, New York, Utica and Cohoes. Mrs. Burdett, State regent of Vermont, was also present.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Ettinge-Anderson, wife of Captain Anderson of the "Mary Powell," the Wiltwyck Chapter and its guests were given a sail down the river from Kingston to Newburg and back, which had been converted into a fairy land of beauty through the aid of flags, drapery, palms and ferns.

On the return trip, the president of the Wiltwyck Chapter, Mrs. W. S. Kenyon, Jr., in a neat little speech, cordially welcomed the guests. She then introduced Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth of Kingston, the State regent. Miss Forsyth graphically recounted the incidents that led up to the burning of Kingston, and showed not only her intense patriotism but a thorough familiarity with historic events. The next speaker was Mrs. J. R. McKee, who was made vice president general of the D. A. R. at the death of her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. McLean, regent of the New York Chapter, followed in a well-defined talk on patriotism, and the last woman speaker was Mrs. John F. Robinson of New Orleans. She stated that if the D. A. R.'s had done nothing else, they had brought into unison of work the women of the North and the South.

Judge Clearwater was then asked to give the Chapter and its guests the facts concerning the burning of Kingston, which he did in his well-known able manner. The speeches had been interpolated by the singing of patriotic songs, the first of which, "Unto Thee, O the God of our Fathers," was composed by the State regent, Miss Forsyth, and is destined to take high rank in patriotic music.

On the return of the "Mary Powell" to Kingston the Chapter and its guests were taken to the residence of Miss Forsyth, where a reception was held from 5 to 7 p. m., after which an enjoyable repast was provided.

Among the guests were Miss Rowan, regent of the Irvington Chapter; Miss Dows, regent of the Cazenovia Chapter; Miss Hasbrouck, regent of the Newburg Chapter; Mrs. Turner, regent of the Cooperstown Chapter; Mrs. C. Stoddard, regent of the Plattsburgh Chapter; Mrs. A. V. R. Wells, regent of the Sing Sing Chapter; Miss Hasbrouck, regent of the Ogdensburgh Chapter; Miss Brown, regent of the Saratoga Chapter; Mrs. Ver Planck, regent of the Fishkill Chapter; Miss Collier, regent of the Hudson

Chapter; Mrs. Daniel Manning, regent of the Albany Chapter; Mrs. Atwater, regent of the Poughkeepsie Chapter; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Adams of Cohoes; Mrs. Burdett, State regent of Vermont, and Mrs. George P. Lawton of Saratoga.

* * Oneida Chapter observed "Oriskany Day" by assembling to hear an address by Judge Alfred C. Coxe, of the United States district court. Of the many brilliant addresses by that distinguished lawyer, which it has been the good fortune of Utica people to hear, none has seemed to strike a more responsive chord in the friendly and cultured audiences which have invariably greeted him.

He had something to say of the obelisk which commemorates, in the Oriskany field, the battle of Oriskany and the name of General Herkimer; he referred to the monument which has since (on November 12) been erected over the general's lonely grave; and he spoke of the mausoleum which marks the supposed last resting-place of Baron Steuben, in a deep forest, where it can now be found only by the aid of a guide, and after much toil in struggling through tangled underbrush. And the upshot of his remarks was that such things were a foolish waste of money, which patriotic societies should oppose. He said that the field of Waterloo is marked only by a simple stone, but in almost every English city is some memorial of Wellington. No Frenchman can behold the Vendome column and not feel a just pride in the achievements of the first emperor and the deeds of the great army. To place a monument like the one to Herkimer in an unfrequented field, seven miles from anywhere, and a mausoleum like that of Steuben's in the middle of an impenetrable thicket, on the top of an unknown hill, would seem to a Frenchman like erecting the gorgeous tomb of the Invalides over the grave at St. Helena. He thought that when money was spent upon monuments to the dead, the intellectual and æsthetic good of the living should be conscientiously kept in mind.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.—The Chicago Chapter gave a reception at their clubrooms in honor of Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, on December 14, 1896. A beautiful flag—"Old Glory" in richest silk and old-gold border—was presented to the chapter. The reception was opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the flag was formally given over to the chapter, the presentation speech being made by Mrs. Seymour Morris. Mrs. James H. Walker as regent accepted the flag. The flag was the donation of the Daughters.

In her speech Mrs. Morris gave a history of the American flag, beginning with its origin in the old red cross of the British, and presenting illustrations of the different flags adopted by our forefathers up to the present stars and stripes.

Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the continental hall committee, then addressed the chapter.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY.—At the January meeting of the Fort Nelson Chapter of Portsmouth, the members were privileged to listen to an address delivered by Col. William H. Stewart in which he reviewed the wonderful record of Virginia in the War of the Revolution. from the battle of Lexington which incited the patriotism of Williamsburg citizens to unanimously resolve to subscribe money for the aid of the sister colony—Massachusetts—in her struggle for liberty, to Yorktown, within her own borders—the crowning achievement of Washington's splendid leadership.

Col. Stewart's address was a most interesting and scholarly one and well deserves to be placed on permanent record.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

GENERAL SOCIETY.



THE National Home of the Daughters of the Revolution, for Descendants of the Colonists, Descendants of the Patriots of the Revolution, Descendants of the Defenders of 1812.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York Aug., 1891, and set forth as follows in the Charter of Daughters of the Revolution:

"To provide a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, where they can be safely sheltered from the storms of life, and made to feel they have a home and country."

The following is the official Circular of Information with report for our Committee of Ways and Means for endowment of the Daughters' Home, giving the method which is authorized, accepted, and agreed upon officially with the New York Life Insurance Company of New York city. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder-General, and Chairman of Committee for endowing the National Home-Daughters of the Revolution, entered upon the accomplishment of the design October 12, 1890.

LADIES OF HEREDITARY PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Addressed:—

When the first order of the various societies was founded, October 12th, 1890, as Chairman of the Organization, I pledged myself to carry out the plans prepared by me at that date, to build a Home to brighten the lives of sisters less fortunate than the majority of "My Daughters," and provide ways and means for such a home amid congenial surroundings, as a practical monument of benevolence.

A home where ladies of limited means may feel they are welcome, and be made to realize that the words and deeds of their ancestors are held in substantial remembrance by the Founders' Kin.

A home where all dames and daughters may visit, and for those who may require, a permanent home can be found where they can spend their declining years in comfort, maintained on a mutual basis, independent of cold charity.

We can make the Louise Home of Washington, D. C., our object lesson, a home for dames and daughters of husbands and fathers who gave our country for value received, and it is to be hoped before the dawn of the 20th century, our guests may have a home with all the honors and privileges attached to the puritans.

It is not our purpose to build a business house, banquet hall, club-house or repository for the society, but literally a home for relics through a practical business arrangement entered into with the New York Life Insurance Company to establish an Endowment Fund, as set forth, where daughters of patriots can safely insure for this special purpose, or to benefit those of nearer kinship. There is a form of policy issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, that is eminently well adapted to the project of endowing the National Home.

The insurance at about the cost of ordinary (or honest) life rates, is payable one-third at death, together with one-half of money paid for cost at same, and the remaining two-thirds in eleven registered bonds bearing guaranteed compound interest at three per cent—one payable each year with interest on all remaining unpaid bonds.

The policy is negotiable and salable at all times, and is the best proposal I have seen for endowing any public benefaction requiring a perpetual income.

The insured has the option of changing the beneficiary, making it payable to her own estate, and should she survive the insurance period, the Company will pay back the money received for the cost of insurance, with a good investment. The insured also has the privilege of having the insurance payable all in one lump even without discount instead of in the eleven bonds, if desired. Therefore every dollar expended for insurance is sure to revert with a liberal rate of interest to the home of the insured's estate.

Any woman enrolled a member of patriotic hereditary societies is eligible to become a member of the Association.

Mr. John H. Wurner, 611 to 621 Broadway, New York, a special representative of the New York Life, whom the Society fully endorses, has been appointed to do this work. Applications addressed to him will receive immediate attention.

To accomplish this desired and desirable benefaction unity of purpose and action is required to guide our patriotic enterprise to the shore of realization.

The committee in charge since August, 1891, has recommended one of two sites to locate a Memorial Home, Old Point Comfort, Va., the landing place of the pioneers 1607, or at Washington, D. C. The decision, however, should be left to a joint committee of the several societies, and it is hoped will be appointed at the annual meetings of all societies interested in this benefaction. I believe a building site will be given the Association and gifts of value follow. The plan I submitted in 1890 seems desirable now as then, i.e.—each state shall control one room to bear the name of that state, to be furnished by the dames and daughters of the several societies therein, and thereby keep alive the story of the United States through books, pictures and some descendant of the founders who may be selected in recognition as a Daughter of Virginia, Daughter of Massachusetts, and so on to the end of the founding of the first Republic of America—the Benjamin of nations.

That such State Society shall select from its State Board of officers a member to act on the National Home Board of Management, who shall be authorized to select the State guest to enjoy the benefit and hospitality of the Daughters' Rest,

and that national and general societies, working on the same lines may provide for the reception of one or more as conditions may gratify. The founder-general has the special right to select one daughter, during her life and the right therefor shall revert to her heir or assignee, who shall be accredited to the District of Columbia.

The proposition to build a National Home was popular from the date of organization. Mrs. De Witt Clinton Mather of Bound Brook, N. J., patriotically and generously presented to me for the Society, April 1891, fifteen acres of historical New Jersey land for the Home, but opposition at Washington arose which caused me to decline the benefaction, also a site proposed as a gift of a part of Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C., by the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Darling of that city.

These gifts are on record and fully appreciated. Also "a son" equally as patriotic made a similar offer at Pine Land, N. J., and a daughter of Florida was equally generous, but the society was too divided to concentrate action, even under the halo of patriotic and practical gifts. But conditions have changed, the time is ripe, and the founder of the proposed benefaction believes the ways and means decided upon will place us as a society of deeds instead of words.

Let Daughters of limited means who desire to contribute for this memorial, decide to earn or save the amount of premium required or let Chapters or State Societies provide means through pleasurable and profitable entertainments to secure an insurance fund upon general principles to keep in perpetuity a certain number of policies payable to the several societies for the home fund, based on those who enjoy the home, and let us work practically and unitedly to make our national home a Mecca of which our country may be justly proud; at all events let us work to win a memorial in honor of our motto, Liberty, Home and Country.

FLORA ADAMS DARLING,

Founder-General, D. A. R. [1890], D. R. [1891], and U. S. D.—1812 [1891].

*. At the November (1896) meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society, it was decided that hereafter Thursday afternoon be selected by the officers of the General Society Board, as a reception day, when they will be at the society's room to welcome the members and their friends.

It was also decided that the proposed Loan Exhibit that was to have taken place in January at the Waldorf Hotel for the benefit of the General Society Library and collection of relics, be postponed until spring. The librarian, Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, presented an interesting report of the present condition of the library, mentioning the receipt of several valuable gifts, one a crayon portrait of the founder-general, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, presented by the artist Mr. Rozies to the General Society. Another gift was a photograph presented by Mrs. Edwin Briggs, of Glenwild, Peekskill, New York, and represented the tombstone of Col. Seth Pomeroy of revolutionary fame, and which stands in the picturesque cemetery of Northampton, Mass. It is of native brown stone, quaintly carved with curious designs. The inscription which is almost obliterated

by the elements is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Col. Seth Pomerooy, who died in the army of the United States, at Peekskill, Feb. 19th, 1777 in the 71st year of his age." The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are about to erect a more suitable monument to his memory in the old Vancortlandville cemetery near Peekskill, New York, where his remains are supposed to be.

CLARA H. MANNING, *Librarian D. R.*

. The portrait of Mrs. Darling, the founder-general, presented to the society by M. Rozie, a French artist, now of New York, is a very finely executed crayon. October 19 was selected as the day for the presentation, as a special date in memory of our French allies, and the closing victory of the war at Yorktown. Beside the Founder-General, Mrs. Darling, there was present Mrs. Holbrook, secretary, Mrs. Manning, librarian, on the part of the society to receive the gift, while three French descendants of the allies were selected to present it in the name of the artist. Tea was served amid historical relics and full appreciation of the gift and the work of the artist expressed, in the native language of the two greatest Republics of the world—the allies of the Revolution of 1776 that gave to the world the first Republic of America.

Photographs from the picture are for sale by the librarian the proceeds to buy books for the library of the General Society.

. The regular monthly meeting of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution took place at 156 Fifth Ave., Jan. 18th. The reports of the various committees were read and approved. Twenty-five members were admitted.

It is our sad duty to record the death of two of our Massachusetts members, Mrs. Asa Davis of Newburyport and Mrs. S. C. Cummings of Medford. The former died Sept. 6th at the advanced age of ninety-three. For fifty years she had charge of an important division of the Sunday School of her church, and was efficient in all philanthropic work. It is to be regretted that space will not admit a detailed account of the interesting line of her ancestry. Mrs. Cummings died early in January, also at a great age. She was a daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution.

M. H. E.

. A special meeting of the executive board of the Daughters of the Revolution took place Feb. 9th at 156 Fifth Ave., New York city. After the admission of new members the organization of a state Society at Dayton, Ohio, was reported. Mrs. Harriet K. Clough of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. W. S. Coggsell of Jamaica, L. I., were elected to fill vacancies in the board.

The plan of union between D. R. and D. A. R. which was drawn up by a committee of five, carefully chosen and representing a wide area of the country, has brought a very general response from members of the

Society throughout the United States. This response warrants the board in sending the plan to Washington for consideration at the Congress of D. A. R. annually held there in February. The names of the committee who drew up this proposed basis of union are, Miss A. W. Sterling, New Jersey, Mrs. Louise K. Keay, Pa., Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Mass., Mrs. Philletta C. Bray, New Jersey, Mrs. Katharine Bogart Roe, New York.

MARIA HUNTINGTON ELWELL, Historian.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.—Three historical lectures were delivered before the Rensselaerwyck Chapter of Troy, by Professor Henry P. Warren, of Albany. The first was on "The Underlying Causes of the Revolutionary War," on January 19. The second, on "The Attempt of Montgomery and Arnold to Conquer Canada," was delivered January 25, and the third, "New York in the Revolutionary War," on February 1. All of the lectures were held at the Young Women's Association auditorium.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS GENERAL SOCIETY OF 1812 AND
HISTORIC COUNCIL, 1776—1812—1892; FOUNDERS' KIN.



CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION:

They were instituted 1890,
Organized 1891,
Incorporated in the State of Ohio, 1892,
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster,
Mrs. Edward Irving Darling,
Mrs. Augustus Raman Salus,
Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith,

Mrs. George A. Ludin, Mrs. De Valney Everett,
Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, Historian of the General Society,
Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, Librarian of the General Society.

STATE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, Kent, Ohio; Miss Irene Stout, Vice President-General of Organization, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. A. M. Bailey, New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, 332 W. 87th St., New York city; Miss Adeline W. Sterling, Englewood, New Jersey; Mrs. Lovis W. Hall, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Vice President of Organization, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Alfred Russell, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Dr. Dudley Reynolds, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Edward P. Kirby, Jacksonville, Illinois; Mrs. R. Stockwell Hatcher,

Lafayette, Indiana; Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; Mrs. Wm. Lee, United New England Society U. S. D., 1812, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus of Massachusetts; Miss Bailey of New Hampshire.

[NOTE: THE CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF 1812.

Incorporated 1892.

This Society is made up of one little girl from each State known—Daughter of Ohio—or the State represented, with three little boys as Standard Bearers. All members must be under the age of twenty-one years. The objects educational. The anniversary day September 19th. The headquarters of the organization at Brimfield, Ohio. Miss Beatrice R. E. Webster, President. Miss Chapman, Vice President, Charter House, Brimfield, Ohio.]

GENERAL SOCIETY.

The General Society is to unite Executive Officers of State Societies into a General Council and through fraternity promote unity; to advance the welfare of the organization; and perpetuate the memories of the patriots of 1812.

The Historic Council is to unite historians of kindred societies; to secure for publication the episodes and traditions of the early days of our Republic. The relation of State Societies to the General Society is that of an independent State to the General Government.

The management of the Society is vested in a president general and seven councillors, known as Executive Councillors. The founder general and presidents of the several State Societies are Associate Councillors. The annual meeting of the General Society to be held in the different states, after January 8, 1900, as the majority of the Board of Council may decide. All State officers may be present at the General Council to give expression by voice and aid of experience to promote interest and increase results of the Society. The seal of the General Society is Liberty enlightening the world, surrounded by 44 stars; the motto, Liberty and Fraternity. The badge,—a pin of recognition—worn by General and State Societies, is a fine pointed gold star and anchor, with blue enamel, lettered in gold U. S. D. 1812, attached to a ribbon of blue and gray, with a pin of gold on which is engraved the State Society to which the member belongs. Each State incorporates in her own right, adopts a seal and makes by laws; but adopts the constitution and employs the badge and colors of the General Society. Each State is distinctly independent to elect State officers, regulate annual dues, receive gifts and disburse funds; but through the General Council unite in confederation, the basis of our Republic. Each State Society is entitled to a President; two Vice Presidents; Regent of Organization; Corresponding and Recording Secretaries; Historian; Treasurer; Librarian and Chaplain.

Each State Society may elect eighteen honorary life members, honored women of State renown, or prominent officers of kindred societies, who shall be entitled to the privileges of General Society and State Societies where they may be residing; they are entitled to voice but not

vote in the affairs of the Society of which they are honorary officers or members.

The duties of the several officers are those usually set forth; notably the adopted methods of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, which is made up of State Societies.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

The Founder General; President General; two Vice Presidents; Secretaries; Historian; Librarian; and Chaplain.

ELIGIBILITY.

Any woman above the age of eighteen years, of good character and a descendant of one who as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, or sailor in actual service, under the authority of any of the States, assisted in the War of Independence, commonly called the War of 1812, shall be eligible to membership in the society. Members shall be elected as follows: Candidates shall send their names and the services rendered by their ancestors with proof of qualification for membership to the Board of Directors, and upon favorable report from said board and upon payment of initiation fee, may thereupon become members of the Society.

The initiation fee shall be (1) one dollar, the annual dues (2) two dollars; the payment at one time of (25) twenty-five dollars shall constitute a life membership, provided always that the Society reserves to itself the privileges of rejecting any nomination that may not be acceptable to it. Applications for membership must be made upon the blanks set forth by the General Society U. S. D. 1812. Each application must be made in duplicate. One for the State Society, when organized; one for the General Society that embraces in its membership all State Societies, an Historic Council and honorary officers—with Executive Council.

Applicants from any state can become members of the General Chapter, before uniting with State organizations and transfer membership when State Societies are formed.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Seven ladies of lineal descent of 1776 or 1812 can organize a State Society—after filling application blanks and securing membership in General society, when commission is given.

The term of office for all state officers is for four years and re-election can take place when the majority of active members so elect. The first officers are appointed by the Founder-General for a term of four years, excepting the historian and librarian of the General Society who receive permanent appointments, to promote the welfare of the society through knowledge and experience especially essential in their positions to secure desired results.

STATE CHAPTERS.

In some of the states, local chapters are desirable, especially in New

York and Pennsylvania. When seven members of a State Society receive permit to organize, they do so upon the same basis as State Societies organize. The presiding officer shall have the title of President or Regent of the Chapter. The presidents of regents of local chapters are members of the State Council. All applications for membership must be accompanied with fees and shall be signed by applicant and endorsed by two members. Not more than five chapters shall be organized in any state, as more interest is felt in large and influential societies, than in small, insignificant orders.

THE HISTORIC COUNCIL.

The Historic Council will be made up of forty-four eminent Historians, from State Historical Societies, to aid and advise Historians of the society in their research for traditions of historic families, supplemented by events of historical interest in the lives of descendants of Founders' Kin. The object of the Council is centered and crystalized. We do not claim to be a benevolent society, or social organization. We seek to honor the past, to guide the future and through the united efforts of Daughters of Patriots secure a correct history of the United States.

The Historic Council will formulate a course of study pertaining to the formation of States, with records of life and work of eminent women of the Revolution and Daughters of the Republic, from the Day of Discovery to Anniversary Day 1892.

Each member of the society should secure and write out the history of her family and all other historical particulars that may be of interest for publication. Historians of State Societies shall arrange the biographical sketches and send them to the chief Historian, who will refer the paper to a Committee on Publication, who will submit the same to the Historic Council for verification and publication. This branch of the organization is a great field for results.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

is the official medium of the Society. Secretaries of the several State Societies are requested to forward accounts of interest each month to the REGISTER, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass.

INSIGNIA AND STATIONERY.

Through the president of State Societies members can order stationery stamped, or engraved with insignia from the official stationers Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, and obtain orders on the official jewelers of the society, J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia. Members can obtain an order of the Librarian of the General Society for a souvenir tea set, or any piece, or pieces of china with the insignia of the society and number of membership, made officially in memory of the Boston Tea Party 1776.

FOUNDERS' KIN.

Founders' Kin is a supplementary order to close up the list of Patriotic Societies, and it is to be hoped unity of hereditary units will be the work of the future.

By order of, Founder and Trustees,

MRS. LEROY SUNDERLAND SMITH, *Historian General*.

* * The death of Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, one of the trustees of the General Society U. S. D. 1812—also treasurer—is a loss to the organization, for she centered her interest and gave substantial aid to make the Order an honor to our country. The several Societies of which she was a member held a Memorial Service at her late residence the day before the interment and funeral which took place at Delhi, New York. Some fifty ladies were present, and amid music, flowers and the insignia of various orders, the last farewell was spoken. As the emblem of the U. S. D. 1812 Society a red carnation was laid by all present in the casket. Mrs. Thomson sang a delightful solo—specially appropriate words set to the music of Auld Land Syne. Mrs. Darling the founder-general read an address in which she set forth the life and works of Mrs. Webster. Among other Societies with which she was connected she read—“Mrs. Webster is an ex-Sorosis, also a member of the Professional Woman's League, and an active associate of the Society of Political Study, also of Woman's New England Society, the Woman's Health Protective Society and numerous benevolent orders. She was a charter member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, also of the Daughters of the Revolution, and a senior president of the Ohio Society of 1812, and her ready response to all demands and assessments was known and respected by all who knew her.” The wreath sent by the Colonial Chapter D. R., the design by the New England Women, the Star by the Daughters of 1812, and the beautiful pillar of Rest from Ohio friends were prominent with many others in Memoriam.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the U. S. D.'s 1776-1812, held at the residence of Mrs. Dora R. Miller, treasurer, New Orleans, the subject of the greatest interest was the appropriation of \$1000, given by the last Legislature to the U. S. D.'s to preserve the Chalmette monument. Mrs. Bailey, the president, reported that she had made a request of the State auditor for the money and read his reply, which said that the appropriation was to be paid in 1897.

The registrar, Mrs. John B. Richardson, reported the answer of the G. A. R. in reply to the petition asking their support in securing an appropriation from Congress to finish the shaft already begun on the historic field of Chalmette where Jackson repulsed the English with a loss to the latter equal to the number of Americans engaged in the fight. The Grand Army regretted that they could do nothing, as they were limited in

their efforts to those monuments and commemorations of battles fought during the Civil War.

LOUISIANA SOCIETY.—January 8th, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was a gala day for the U. S. Daughters 1776-1812 at New Orleans. At ten o'clock two tallyhos, tendered by Mrs. W. O. Hart, left Washington Artillery Hall with the members of the Association and their invited guest, Hon. Frank Rivers Richardson, the originator of the first motion in the legislature looking to the building of the monument and the last survivor of the original committee of the citizens who laid the cornerstone of what is now known as the Chalmette Monument, erected where Gen. Jackson had his headquarters. This is situated something more than a half mile beyond present city limits.

Arriving at the monument the ladies were soon joined by a deputation from the public schools, who ranged in a semicircle at the base of the monument, and a few minutes before twelve intoned the patriotic hymns in clear, sweet voices just as the booming of the cannon at the head of Canal street was borne to Chalmette. The young standard bearer of the Society, Callender Fayssoux Hadden (a lineal descendant of Gen. Irvine), and his two guards, Clarence Oliver Bailey and Benj. Rice Forman, grasped the ropes and with hearty good will hoisted "Old Glory" to the top of the monument and for the first time since that memorable 8th of January, 1815, floated over the field of Jackson's grandest victory, and was greeted by the hearty shouts of patriotic women and children; the latter here sang the Star Spangled Banner and the Red, White and Blue.

When the patriotic enthusiasm had had free vent, Mrs. M. A. Bailey, president of the U. S. Daughters 1776-1812, escorted their honored guest to the platform where, with evident emotion yet in a loud and clear voice, he addressed the audience, whose numbers had been swelled by ladies and gentlemen who had come to witness the ceremonies. Mr. Richardson spoke in part as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—To call up a man behind a pile of 84 years to speak to you on such an occasion as this is like calling up spirits from the "vasty deep." Each year the band of those who projected the erection of this monument on the plains of this glorious battle field grew smaller and smaller, until to-day I stand alone, a remnant of an age that has almost passed away. But to-day is the 8th of January, the anniversary of one of the greatest victories ever won by American arms.

I am an old man, but to see these stars floating above this glorious spot is enough to make the blood flow in patriotic streams in veins stagnated by years. Behind those forty-five starry emblems on our country's flag there are stories enough to fire the blood in the veins of every son of Louisiana. Every star tells the history of a state, and suggests the freedom of the day we celebrate. Each star has its jubilee day that renews the patriotism of its sons and daughters. Some days are small; others loom up in magnificent splendor as symbols of the land-

marks of a country's glory and greatness. There is Bunker Hill, and Yorktown, and Brandywine, and that glorious 4th of July, when the stars all meet and sing together the hymns of the glorious achievements that marked those periods of time. And in a little while we come to the victory won on the day we celebrate this morning. Scarce had the roar of cannon died away and the nation's honor been proclaimed when it was decided to perpetuate on this spot in an enduring monument the memory of that noble achievement. Full well I remember the day when we first assembled here, and how in the years which directly followed no street in New Orleans was big enough to hold the columns of those who had fought and won laurels under Jackson and the union flag. But year by year the number became smaller and smaller, and the ranks became so decimated that it was with a tear we saw the old veterans of 1812 pass by. Each senior survivor in turn became the officer of the band of old soldiers, and on the 8th of January, 1857, it became the turn of my father, John G. Richardson, and that day found him amid the last great conflict awaiting the bugle call to cross over the river and bivouac on the other shore.

The world has already seen how we of New Orleans have honored in Jackson square in material that will last till the eternal years the memory of the warrior who led the American army on that great day of the battle of New Orleans. We leave the hero there in his glory and hasten down to Chalmette, the battle-field where our heroes fought and fell. Here the state of Louisiana decided to erect in 1852, a monument to the memory of your fathers and mine. People call this site the 'Jackson monument.' The Jackson monument is a misnomer. This is not the Jackson monument; it never was the Jackson monument. It is a monument to your fathers and mine. To these ladies who have taken up the work of completing this long-neglected shaft and caring for this historic battle-field, too much praise cannot be given. And so I offer to them all the credit of this beautiful day in 1897, and call on all future generations to accord them praise.

The ceremonies concluded by the planting of an oak tree to the right of the monument by Mr. Richardson.

The ceremonies, though effective, were not as elaborate as the ladies would have made them did they not feel that every cent taken from their funds retards by that amount that glorious day when the last stone in the cap of the monument will proclaim to the world that Louisiana has done tardy justice to the memory of those who repulsed the veterans of all the glorious fields of Continental Europe.

Mrs. John B. Richardson, registrar of the Society and chairman of the committee on decorations, placed a wreath of white immortelles and hyacinths and maiden hair fern in the name of the Society. Two wreaths from Richmond, Virginia, and a quantity of bouquets and house flowers completed the decorations.

A petition has been filed by the U. S. Daughters 1776-1812, asking Congress for a small appropriation to complete this shaft, and they appeal to every patriotic Society to instruct their representatives in Congress to assist the Louisiana members in this labor of love and justice to the men who saved the South to the United States. At the foot of this monument

citizens of North, South, West and East can join hands and hearts with out a single throb of sectionalism, for it was a national victory such as must bring a throb of pride to every true American. We surely will not appeal in vain.

MRS. M. A. BAILEY.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.—The New York Society under the State name "Daughters of 1781-1815" met at the residence of the New York state president, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West 87th street, Oct. 19 last, for organization. On December 16th they met again to adopt constitution and by-laws, and January 19th the board of directors met at the same address, when the regular business of the Society was taken up. Sixty charter members are already enrolled, applications are being made, and lively interest is manifested in the organization of chapters in other parts of the state.

As is well known the Society of United States Daughters 1812 consists of a General Council with headquarters in New York city, which overlooks all state organizations, though all state societies are independent of the General Society, except in matters of annual reports and representation.

State members wear the national insignia, the star and anchor, but each state adopts its own seal. The colors of the Society are blue and gray, to honor the uniforms worn by the army and navy during the war of 1812. The New York State Daughters 1781-1815 are working along the same lines and in perfect harmony with other patriotic and hereditary societies. Its objects and aims are to promote love of country, to preserve family history and genealogies, to study the history of our country, search out and verify records from its first settlement to the present time.

Each state has its own mission, its own history, as it has its own heroes, many sleeping in unmarked graves, who have been practically forgotten; ours the mission to rescue from oblivion the memories and deeds of the brave men who fought on our lakes, frontiers, or wherever they struggled to maintain the liberty and independence their fathers won.

Any woman in New York and New Jersey over eighteen, whose ancestor served in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States within the time marked from the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, to the ratification of peace June 30, 1815, is eligible to membership, if otherwise agreeable. Initiation fee \$1.00, and the annual dues \$2.00. Application to the Society must be made to Mrs. George O. Ludin, 100 West 74th street, who will give all information.

The officers of the New York State Society are as follows; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president; Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, first vice president; Mrs. Horatio C. King, second vice president; Mrs. R. B. Coxford, recording secretary; Mrs. Geo. O. Ludin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Demorest, treasurer; Miss A. W. Sterling, registrar; Mrs. LeRoy Sunder-

land Smith, historian; Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, librarian. Directors: Madames Ping, Allen, Pinckney, Hatie, Simons, Brealey, Striker, Bourne, Hardy, Floyd, Jenkins, Fernald, Harrison, Wetherbee, and Misses Slade and Waring.

HISTORIAN.

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

The officers elected at the last annual meeting of the Society are as follows: President, Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, of Lebanon, Pa.; vice-presidents, Hon. James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, of Bella-fonte, Pa.; Prof. M. H. Richards, of Allentown, Pa. Two members of the executive committee, whose terms of office will expire in 1900-01, Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Schantz, Myerstown, Pa., and D. N. Nead, M. D., of Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, Pa. The present secretary's term of office does not expire until in 1897, his term being for three years, having been elected in 1894.



The executive committee of the Pennsylvania-German Society met on January 15, 1897. A complimentary letter was received from Dr. Schatt, of the Royal Library, Stuttgart, Germany, in acknowledgement of the last publication sent, and a request was made by the Imperial Library at Strassburg, Germany, for a set of the printed books of the society. The city of Lancaster was selected as the place for the annual meeting in October next.

The topic for the coming historical papers, to be read at Lancaster, will be: First, "The German Emigration to America," taking up the period from the departure of the emigrants from the Old World, their terrible experience on the voyage, and their distribution throughout the various colonies up to the year 1740. Second, "The Settlement of Germantown," treating primarily of said settlement, but also touching upon all German settlements in Pennsylvania prior to 1700.

S. M. S.

Archæological Department.



Edited by

WILLIAM COPLEY WINSLOW, Ph. D.,
D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Honorary Fellow
of the Royal Archæological Institute, Cor.
Member of the British Archæological
Association.

THE kingdom of Archæology now occupies an indispensable place in the empire of history—or, to speak as an American, Archæology is as a great State in the republic of history, whose resources or products are exclusively its own. Archæology, too, has a broad significance, which includes anthropology, ethnology, epigraphy, genealogy, and even biography, as witnessed on the walls at Beni Hassan and Deir-el-Bahari. Accordingly THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, now more broad-spirited than ever, proposes to have me conduct a department of items and news touching explorations now in progress, that will, I hope, be of service to its readers. And with this my own personal and official bow, I begin a duty which will, I trust, bring some of my readers more closely into a practical interest in the work of the pick and the spade, the decipherer and the discoverer, in the field of exploration.

THAT eminent Egyptologist. Dr. Naville, completed the excavations at the site of the temple of Queen Hatasu at Thebes, last April, and the

coming volume will depict the first naval expedition in history, which may lead some of us to wonder if there were no Sons or Daughters' society of such an event, in the patriotic or hereditary orders of social Egypt. Mr. Newberry of the Archæological Survey closed, too, his patient work of fourteen months at Thebes, where he says, "I have catalogued and classified nearly two hundred inscribed tombs, of which perhaps only eighty were previously recorded. * * * I also made a complete copy of the great tomb of Rekmara, a task which occupied some six months' hard work on ladders and by candle light. This, I hope to publish by next winter or spring. Mr. D. G. Hogarth and Mr. B. P. Grenfell made also a successful hunt for Greek papyri, in the Fayum, and threw in for archæological pastime, full identification of the sites of Karanis and Bacchias, which now go upon the new map."

AT the recent exhibition in London of the season's *spolia opima* were papyri from the Fayum calculated to awaken the greed of an antiquarian—such as a private letter from the Emperor Hadrian, a number of visiting cards, a series of bank accounts (in Latin) and a fragment of a lost Greek tragedy of at least 250 B. C., and bits of Homer. Think of it, bits of "Homer"! Even Demosthenes finds a place, and two brightly painted portraits of the Græco-Egyptian days smilingly remind you that times change, but *we* do not change so much after all. The mass of silver coins near Demosthenes inspires the question, Was he who

Shook the arsenal, and thundered over Greece,

single standard, bimetalist, or "silver craze"? The pair of scales among the curios, may lead the visitor to weigh that query. Dr. Hogarth says the exhibit is an earnest of what may be expected from the wonderful land of Egypt.

DR. PETRIE, *facile princeps* of diggers and discoverers, for a comparatively small sum performs wonders with his Research Account, which is the name of his society for work on sites likely to yield history as to man and his evolution; but, of course, his chief disclosure, last spring, was biblical, relating to the Israelites and Merenptah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. His are absolutely scientific methods, but he also has a decided genius for knowing where to dig—he is the witchhazel of archæological research. His inestimable labors at the Ramesseum are to be published, if funds are forthcoming. His last book, a quarto, has eighty-six plates with thousands of illustrations of vases, palettes, beads, ivory carvings, implements, scarabs, seals, etc. This volume is sent to all five-dollar subscribers. I appeal most earnestly for the Research Account. Subscriptions sent to me will be receipted for, and acknowledged in *Biblia*, the monthly magazine devoted to archæology, and published at one dollar a year at Meriden, Conn. They will also appear in the annual report of the Research Account. My address is 525 Beacon Street, Boston. So valu-

able is Dr. Petrie's work that the University of Pennsylvania sent to him £340 in two seasons, and the Chicago University £51.

THE tablet found by Petrie is the largest stela of igneous rock known, being some 10 x 4 feet in size, and on its glassy surface having 1,400 words in Egyptian text. Israel is spelt Yisraal; there is no second vowel in the hieroglyphic alphabet. The determinative of land or city is not affixed; which goes to show that either they were nomadic—without fixed locality or city—or else directly settled in Egypt at that time. In the case of the discovery of Pithom (Exodus 1: 11) the determinative for city was all important, as Pi Tum alone means the abode of Tum (the god of the setting sun), but with the doubly-crossed circle appended, it stands for the city Pithom.

Now that I close my account as honorary treasurer for the Egypt Exploration Fund, whose seal greets my readers, I may sum up my thirteen years of work since I founded the American Branch. The initial year I sent \$1300, or more, to London; the year ending last July £1300 despite the hard times. Some 8,350 subscriptions have yielded about \$80,000. The last Annual Report contains over twelve pages of closely printed acknowledgments. Among the statistics for these thirteen years are these: Circulars and notices printed, 164,000; government envelopes, 43,125; letters written, 21,360; articles and letters for the press, 2,561. I now emphasize the remark, which *Biblia* in February 1893, in its sketch of me, quoted: "Of his literary and business labors for the Fund, Dr. Winslow has remarked that so far as toil is concerned he had rather fill the most laborious professorship in Harvard University than act as the representative of the society and Egyptological interests in this country, and as treasurer of the Fund." No event of my life has been pleasanter to recall than my successful effort to inspire Miss Amelia B. Edwards to lecture in the United States; and I rejoice to see that several American women are now in the train of that "Queen of Egyptology," whose title is introduced into the advertising pages of this number of the REGISTER. May many daughters of the societies represented in it follow so bright, useful, ennobling an example as she, Ra-like, furnished before she *finally* crossed the Nile.

Wm E. Winslow

Boston, February 26, 1897.

Historical and Genealogical

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

MALCOM —The late Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., formerly pastor of Federal Street Baptist Church of Boston, was the son of John James Malcom, who was the son of John Malcom and Hannah Roberts, married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1772. Hannah Roberts was the granddaughter of Hugh Roberts, one of William Penn's council. Who was the father of the said John Malcom? A vague family tradition holds that he was a sea captain during the Revolution and was lost at sea. Any information will be gratefully acknowledged by

GRANVILLE MALCOM
Haverford, Montgomery Co., Pa.

To the Editor of The American Historical Register :

SIR—I note an inquiry in the May number (1896, page 295), made over the signature of Jeannette LeB. Mott Parsons, and I enclose a reply, which I beg you to forward to that lady's address.

Yours respectfully,

ÆMILIUS IRVING,
Toronto, Canada.

[The Managing Editor does not possess the desired address and will deem it a favor to be informed of it.]

"GREAT OAK MANOR HALL, 1658."—Reply to P. S. P. Conner, Rowlandsville, Md., in October—November number.

In "Old Kent" by Hanson, 1876, the following is found in reference to "Great Oak Manor."

* * * * *

"Marmaduke Tylden was seated at Great Oak Manor, in Kent county, Md., in or about the year 1658. He was first cousin of Sir Richard Tylden, of Wilsted, who died in 1659, and a grandson of Sir William Tylden, of Great Tylden, in the Parish of Marden, Kent county, England.

He was a very large land owner in Kent, perhaps the largest, owning at one time thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty acres."

* * *

Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, says:

"The family of Tyldens, one of great antiquity, has been seated in Kent for several centuries. Of the three distinct branches into which it separated, the eldest branch became possessed of Milsted in that county; the second removed into Sussex, and one of its members emigrating, founded the numerous Tildens of America, while the youngest branch settled at Ifield.

"The family anciently possessed lands in the parishes of Breachly, Otterden, Kinnington and Tilmanstone, and as far back as the reign of Edward III. we find William Tylden paying aid for the lands in Kent, when the Black Prince was knighted."

Definition of the arms of the Tylden family, of Great Tylden, Milsted, and Great Oak Manor, Maryland.

Arms.—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons, or.

Crest.—A battle axe, erect, entwined with a snake, proper.

Motto.—Truth and Liberty.

* * *

Sir William Tylden of Great Tylden, the grandfather of Marmaduke Tylden, of Great Oak Manor, Kent county, Maryland, was descended from Sir Richard Tylden, who was living in the reign of Henry II., and Richard I. He was seneschal to Hugh deLacy, Constable of Chester, during the reign of Henry II.; and afterwards accompanied Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and fought under him at ye battle of Ascalon against the Sultan Saladin, Anno 1190.

* * *

The late Gov. Samuel J. Tilden was a descendant of Sir Marmaduke Tylden.

I am also a descendant, through the intermarriage of the Tylden with the Hynson families of Kent county, Maryland.

Very truly,

JOHN A. G. CARSON,
Savannah, Ga.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

With the present March number of the REGISTER begins Volume I, Number 1, of the new series [Volume V. of the old series].

Items should reach the publishers not later than the 20th of each month to insure insertion in the issue of the following month Ed.

JOHN HOFFMAN COLLAMORE.

John Hoffman Collamore died at his residence, 510 Columbus Avenue, Boston, on November 3d, 1896, after intense suffering resulting from an accidental fall received in alighting from a street car nearly a fortnight before.

Mr. Collamore was the son of Gilman Collamore of Boston, an eminent merchant of his time, and was born in Boston in 1817, where he attended the old academy on Salem street. The first and greatest ambition of his early life was to enter the Naval service of the United States, and the disapproval with which his parents entertained his desire was a bitter disappointment. His uncle, John Hoffman, after whom he was named, had been an officer of a vessel in the privateer service during the War of 1812 and had afterwards entered the Peruvian Navy, only to die a few years later of fever.

His longing for the sea, however, caused him to be one of the first volunteers to go with Mr. R. B. Forbes in the sloop-of-war "Jamestown," at the time she carried provisions to the famished Irish.

"It was in the year 1845 that he set sail, for the second time, for Europe, and it was nearly twenty years before he again saw his native land. During this period, through the influence of the Count de Leslie, Chamberlain of the Empress Eugenie, and the officers of the French Army, he was permitted to accompany the army during the Franco-Austro-Italian war." As a volunteer aide attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief, he was present at all the principal battles, among the most important being those of Solferino and Magenta. "In the meantime, mainly on foot, he had traversed Europe again and again, covering in one trip alone a distance of more than 3,000 miles."

"The choice of this mode of conveyance shows forth a striking trait in the character of the man. It was not the mere excitement of travel which was his impelling motive. He was fond of studying the varying phases of life in detail. He visited Mexico and South America. Then taking ship, he paid a visit to far away Hawaii, with its coral sands and its wealth of bloom."

Notwithstanding his long years of absence in many foreign countries, Mr. Collamore never forgot that he was an American citizen and his interest and knowledge of American history and his love for the stars and stripes was very great.

It was due largely to his interest in the good work of THE AMERICAN

HISTORICAL REGISTER that the magazine was purchased and transferred to Boston.

At the time of his accident Mr. Collamore had in preparation for THE REGISTER, an article on his lineal ancestor, the bold sailor, Captain Anthony Collamore of Scituate. Captain Collamore was shipwrecked in 1693 on what has ever since been known and is recorded on the Government charts of to-day as Collamore's Ledge, off Scituate harbor. Mr. Collamore had in his possession the original manuscript poem "Threnodia—Or a Mournfull Remembrance of the much-to-be Lamented Death of the Worthy and Pious Captain Anthony Collamore, Who together with Five Persons more, were Cast away in a Sloop, going from Scituate Harbour towards Boston, on the 16th day of December, 1693."

Mr. Collamore was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of all the York rite bodies in Boston, an honorary 33°, and also held honorary membership in over thirty Masonic organizations. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, a member of the Council of both the General and Massachusetts Com-manderies of the Naval Order of the United States, ex-Vice President of the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and New England Historic-Genae-logical Society.

F. B. P.



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